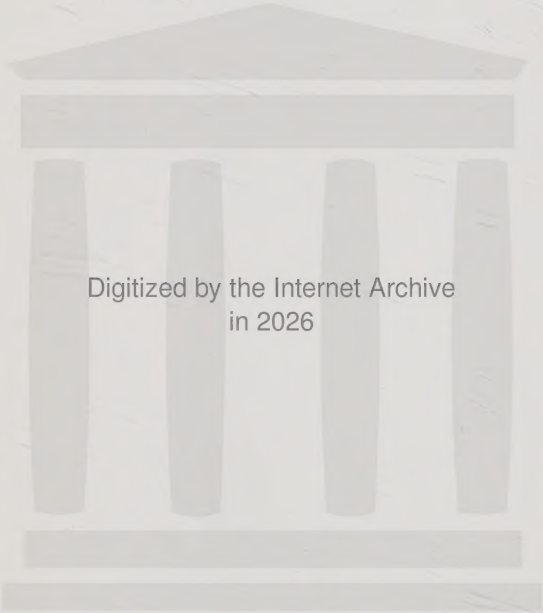
HENRY COUNTY
1821 - 1871
PAST AND PRESENT

ELWOOD PLEAS

IN
33-10

REPRINT
E. Indiana
Publ. Co.
Knightstown

LPY
1520


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/henrycountypastp0000flwo

IN
33-1
154 p
INDEX

HENRY COUNTY;

PAST AND PRESENT:

A BRIEF

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

FROM

1821 TO 1871.

BY

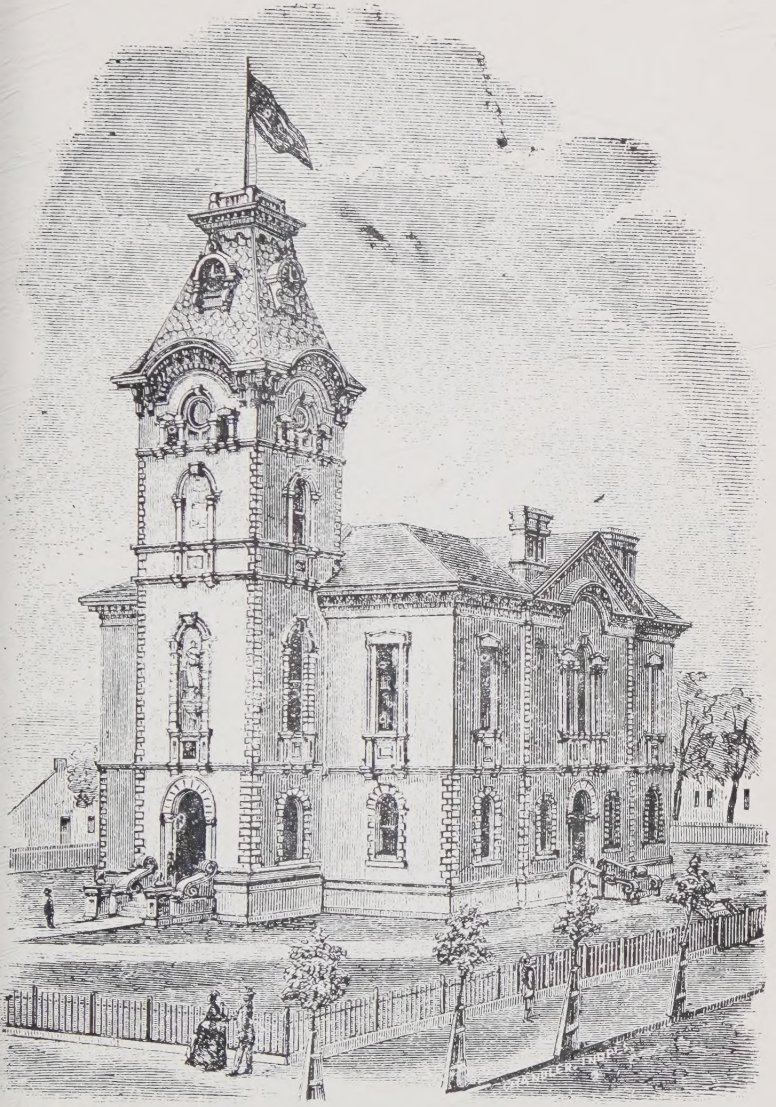
FLWOOD PLEAS.

NEW CASTLE, IND.:
PUBLISHED BY PLEAS BROTHERS.
1871.

Property of the Seattle Genealogical Society

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by
ELWOOD PLEAS,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

REPRINTED IN 1967 BY
EASTERN INDIANA PUBLISHING CO.
KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.



COURT HOUSE, New Castle, Ind.

INTRODUCTION

——o——

In the year 1800, "Indiana Territory" was carved out of what was previously known as the "Northwest Territory," and included nearly all of the present States of Indiana and Michigan, and all of Illinois and Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota.

The population of all this vast region, according to the census of 1800, was but 4,875. Michigan was erected into a separate territory in 1805, and Illinois in 1809. Previous to the separation of Illinois, the territory had been divided into five counties, of which Knox, Dearborn, and Clark were within the present bounds of Indiana, and St. Clair and Randolph constituted Illinois.

In 1807, an enumeration of the "free white males over twenty-one years of age" was had, by which it appears that there were 2,524 within the present limits of the State, which would indicate that the whole population was less than 12,000. Of this number there were 616 white adult males in what was then Dearborn county, which comprised perhaps about one-third of the present limits of the State.

From 1800 to 1813, the seat of government for the territory was at Vincennes. At the later date, it was removed to Corydon.

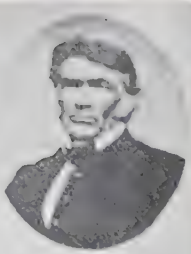
By a joint resolution of Congress of December 11, 1816, Indiana was formally admitted to the sisterhood of States. So

rapid had been the influx of population for the ten years preceding that the State was estimated to contain 65,000, and by this time was divided into eighteen counties, although more than three-fourths of the State was still in possession of the Indians. Prior to 1810, the Indian boundary ran east of Centreville, Wayne county, and when an additional "Twelve-mile Purchase" extended the limits of civilization so as to include the present sites of Milton, Cambridge City, and almost to Hagarstown, there saw quite a flocking to the new country, even in advance of the surveyor. So early as 1811, Thomas Symons had settled at the mouth of a small creek that emptied into West River, between Cambridge and Milton, and his brother Nathan fixed his residence at the mouth of another creek that unites with West River above the site of the ancient village of Vandalia. Their early possession of the mouths of these creeks (both having their source in Liberty township,) served to attach their names to the streams, and Symons' Creeks were well known to the early settler of this county. Indeed it is highly probable that of the whole number of persons who entered this county, for the first five years, at least nine-tenths crossed the county line between these streams.

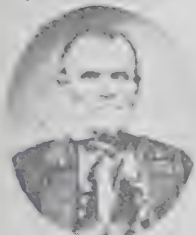
The war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, and the consequent alarm occasioned by the hostile attitude of the Indians all along the frontier, partially broke up the settlements along West River. With the return of peace, however, the settlers returned to their homes, and a rapid increase of emigration at once set in, extending to the very limits of the Twelve-mile Purchase, though it is probable that no white family intruded itself upon the almost impenetrable wilds within the present limits of Henry county prior to 1819.

JOSIAH MORRIS

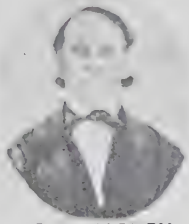
SHUBAL JULIAN



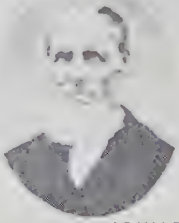
T. R. STANFORD



WAITSEL M. CAREY

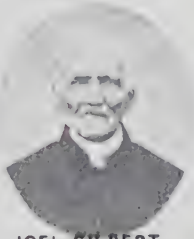


BENJ. HARVEY



ASAHEL WOODWARD

ASA HEATON



JOEL GILBERT

DEMPSEY REES

SETH HINSHAW

C. WICKERSHAM

E. MARTINDALE

FIRST SETTLERS

—O—

"For many seasons harsh and lone
They wrestled with their lot
Winning the paradise of home,
From many a rugged spot."

The first settlers of which any reliable information has been obtained, seem to have come to the county in 1819. Prior to this time, many were "waiting and watching over the border," in Wayne county, for the lands between West River and White River to become subject to settlement.

A law of Congress (not very rigidly enforced, however,) forbade the private purchase or occupancy of the "Indian lands." By a treaty negotiated at St. Mary's, in 1818, by Governor Jennings, Governor Cass, and Judge Parke, Commissioners on the part of the United States,* the Indians relinquished all title to the lands south of the Wabash, except two or three small reservations, and also agreed to vacate the ceded lands within three years.

From this time the whole central portion of the State was looked upon as accessible to the whites, and the settlement of this county began at once, although no titles to land could be obtained for some time.

The earliest titles are under act of Congress of April 24th, 1820, and the work of surveying, &c., consumed another

*The late David Hoover, of Wayne county, was Secretary to this Commission.

year before they were thrown upon the market. About one hundred and forty persons purchased land in townships sixteen and seventeen north, in the last half of the year 1821. This was in that part of the county embraced in the present townships of Wayne, Spiceland, Franklin, Dudley, Liberty, Henry, Greensboro, and a part of Harrison.

The surveys being incomplete, no lands north of Liberty and Henry townships were sold until the following year. Many had come in prospecting as early as 1818 and 1819. By this means the fame of this magnificent region spread abroad. Its great fertility, magnificent forests, fine streams, numerous springs, abundant game, and its perpetual dedication to the cause of human liberty, pointed it out to many in North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio, as the Eldorado of the West.

The early settlers seem to have been attracted principally to three neighborhoods, for a time, and from these nuclei spread over the county. These neighborhoods, after a few years, became known as the "Harvey neighborhood," extending from the site of New Castle northward some four or five miles; the "Leavell neighborhood," which included the southeast part of Liberty and the eastern portion of Dudley townships; while the region from old West Liberty, on either side of Blue River, for two or three miles above the site of Knightstown, was known as the "Heaton neighborhood."

These neighborhoods constituted pretty much all there was of Henry county at the time of its organization, in 1821-22.

It is impossible, at this day, to name all the first "settlers," but the following facts, though far from being as full as desired, will serve to show something of the time and order of settlement in the various townships.

HENRY TOWNSHIP

Early in April, 1819, Asahel Woodard, Andrew Shannon, Allen Shepherd, a Mr. Whittinger, and son-in-law, David Cray, George Hobson, and Wm. Shannon, settled in Henry township.

Mr. Woodard put up his cabin just north of New Castle, within a few rods of his present residence.

FIRST SETTLERS

The Whittingers and Mr. Cray fixed their residence just about the site of Joshua Holland's house.

Allen Shepherd settled nearly two miles, north by east of New Castle, on what is now known as the Hudleson farm, and his elegant residence, erected about fifty-two years ago, is still standing.

Andrew Shannon located just north of Shepherd, and near the present site of the Hernley Mills.

George Hobson on the farm now owned by Judge Elliott, one-half mile southwest of New Castle.

William Shannon on the Holloway Farm, four miles southwest of New Castle.

Joseph Hobson came in not far from the same time, and settled on the west side of the Stephen Elliott Farm, two miles southwest of town. At his house the first courts were held, thus making it the county seat **pro tem**.

George Hobson, Andrew Shannon, Mr. Whittinger, and D. Cray brought their families with them, and made their cages afterward. Mrs. Asahel Woodard and Mrs. William Shannon arrived on the 31st of July following, and Mr. Woodard planted about two acres of corn, the first crop, he thinks, ever raised by a white man in this county. He planted an old Indian field or clearing, and, although cultivated with the hoe alone, he thinks he never saw such corn before or since.

The Whittingers and Cray soon left, not liking the county.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Benjamin Harvey also came early in the spring of 1819, with his family, and settled about three miles north of Asahel Woodard, near where he still resides with his son, Daniel Harvey.

Very soon afterward came William Harvey, the father of Benjamin, with Uriah Bulla, John Harris, Samuel Howard, and Bartley or Barclay Benbow. Some of the last named came out in April or May, 1819, but had been out as early as the February preceding, selected sites, and made some improvments.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Within the limits of this township, a few persons had set-

tled as early as 1820, and probably so early as 1819.

Daniel and Asa Heaton were located about the present site of Raysville, and trading with the Indians as early as 1820.

Samuel Furgason had a double log cabin near the mouth of Montgomery Creek, in 1821, and had made money enough hauling corn from Whitewater and entertaining those in search of lands, to be able to purchase his homestead, August 11, 1821.

Samuel Goble lived just about the site of Church's Mill at the time of the land sale, and had a good cabin and some eight or ten acres partially cleared and under good fence. All these improvements were bid from under him by David Lauderback, who so well understood the estimate in which he would be held by the early settlers that he "made himself scarce" afterward.

Of those who came in before or just about the time of the land sale may be mentioned Waitsel M. Carey, Abraham Heaton, Samuel Carey, Jacob Parkhurst, Joseph Watts. Shaphet McCray and a few others, the exact date of whose arrival it is difficult to learn.

SPICELAND TOWNSHIP

Among the first settlers within the present limits of Spiceland township were Daniel Jackson and Solomon Byrkett, on Blue River, near what is known as Elm Grove; Thomas Greenstreet, on the Hiatt Farm, one-half mile southwest of Spiceland; and Samuel Carr, on the Henderson Hosier Farm, two miles north of Spiceland, now owned by the Hoover boys; Allen Hunt, on the Amor Bond place, two miles west of Spiceland. These came to their lands immediately after the sale, and very soon after came Samuel Griffin and a few others.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Moses Keens, George and Charles See, and Achilles Morris were among the earliest settlers on Flatrock, within the present limits of Franklin. This was about the time of, or immediately after, the land sale, perhaps in the fall of 1821, though the precise date cannot be ascertained.

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP

John Huff and a Mr. Carter are the only parties ascertained to have resided within the limits of Dudley, prior to the

land sale. Huff lived about the site of the toll gate at the junction of the New Castle & Dublin, and Hopewell & Flatrock Turnpikes, and Mr. Carter about one-half or three-fourths of a mile west from the site of the Hopewell Meeting House.

Josiah Morris, Daniel Paul, Richard Ratliff (father of Cornelius Ratliff), Richard Thompson, William McKimmy, William Maudlin, William Owen, Joseph R. Leaky, Benjamin Strattan, Thomas Lennard, Thomas Gilbert, Elisha Shortridge and Jonathan Bundy were among the pioneers of Dudley township, who came in the winter of 1821 or spring of 1822. Of these veterans J.R. Leaky, Daniel Paul, Josiah Morris, and Jonathan Bundy still live on the spot where they at first located, and have each a fund of early incidents and trials peculiar to those early days.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Of those who first settled Liberty township comparatively little has been learned. We are not informed whether any came in before the land sale, but of those who came in about the time of the sale may be mentioned Elisha Long, Moses Robertson, T. R. Stanford, David Brower, John Leavell, Robert Thompson, Jesse Fortner, John Baker, and a number of others. Since the purchases made at the land sale exceeded those of any other township, it is fair to suppose that quite a number had already located there.

GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP

Was first settled by Jacob Woods, Samuel Pickering, and perhaps two or three others, in the summer of 1821. Samuel and Jonas Pickering, Walker Carpenter, and Benjamin Kirk came through, prospecting in 1820, after visiting Winchester, Anderson, Pendleton, and other points.

Jacob Elliott built a cabin about where his son, Jacob S. Elliott, now lives, in the fall of 1821, but did not move into it till the spring of 1822.

At the time Jacob Woods located where he now lives, one and one-fourth miles east of Greensboro, there were no settlers on Blue River between Daniel Jackson's and Joseph Hobson's, except William Shannon, and for some time there were no

neighbors on the east nearer than William Bond's, who resided on the old Wickersham Farm, about four miles south of New Castle. Quite a number settled about Greensboro in the following year, and so early as 1823 a meeting was held at Duck Creek, David Baily, Joseph Ratliff, Eli Stafford, S. Pickering, and Jacob Wood being among the "charter members."

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Dempsey Rees and Roderick Craig settled on Duck Creek in the eastern edge of Harrison township, in April, 1822. This was on land now owned by Peter Shafer. Rees had raised a crop of corn on White River, about the site of Indianapolis, the year before.

Phineas Ratliff, Rice Price, and Joseph and Richard Ratliff all settled in the same year within about one and one-half miles of D. Rees.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP

Within the present limits of Stony Creek township, there were no settlers prior to the land sale which took place in 1822, and perhaps not till 1823, when John Hodgins (now very old and much enfeebled), Mr. Schofield, Jonathan Bedwell, and Andrew Blount, the proprietor of Blountsville, settled there. There were but three or four families on Stony Creek, in the spring of 1826, at which time John Hawk, a cabinet maker of Blountsville, took up quarters there.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

The settlement of Fall Creek seems not to have begun so early as many other parts of the county. John, Jacob, George, Peter, and David Keesling located near Mechanicsburg, about 1824 or 1825, forming what was known as the "Keesling Neighborhood." William Stewart and Joseph Franklin came in not far from the same time. John Hart, a Mr. Vanmatre, Adam E. Conn, and a Mr. Painter were early settlers in the east part of the township and nearer Middletown.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Within the present limits of Jefferson, at an early day, perhaps 1824 or 1825, came Samuel Beavers, Anthony Sanders, James Marsh, and a Mr. Fleming, with some others. This town-

ship constituted a part of Fall Creek and Prairie for many years.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP

There was considerable progress made in the settlement of Blue River township (then a part of Stony Creek), in 1823. Michael Conway, Richard and Reuben Wilson, Joseph Corey, John Koons, John P. Johnson, and several others moved to this part of the county as early as 1823, a few perhaps, having located the year previous, the precise time, however, being difficult to learn.

LAND SALE AND FIRST ENTRIES

According to the record, Wm. Owen, of Dudley township, purchased the first tract of land in Henry county; this transaction bearing date of February 4, 1821.* The next was David Butler, August 8, 1821, in the same township, and on the 11th of August, Josiah Morris, of Dudley, and Samuel Furgason of Wayne Township, each entered a tract.

Judging from the number of purchases made, the settlers in Wayne township must have gone in a body to attend the sale, as of the twenty-five purchases made during the year, sixteen were made on the 13th of August. The following is a list of purchases during the year, with date of purchase:

Samuel Furgason, Aug. 11,
Waitsel M. Carey, Aug. 13,
Abraham Heaton, Aug. 13,
Daniel Heaton, Aug. 13,
Samuel Carey, Aug. 13,
David Lauderback, Aug. 13,
Edward Patterson, Aug. 13,
Wm. Macy, Aug. 13,
Jacob Parkhurst, Aug. 13,
Thomas Estell, Aug. 13,
Henry Ballenger, Aug. 13,
Isaac Pugh, Aug. 13,
Shaphet McCray, Aug. 13,
Stephen Cook, Aug. 20,
Samuel Goble, Aug. 20,
John Daily, Aug. 22,
Jacob Whitter, Aug. 23,
John Freeland, Sept. 18,

*It is highly probable that this is a mistake, and should have been February 4, 1822, since it is not likely that an entry could have been made six months in advance of the land sale, and Mr. Owen did not arrive in the county till some time in 1822.

David Dalyrimple, Aug. 14,
Wm. Criswell, Aug. 14,
Ebenezer Goble, Aug. 14,
Joseph Watts, Aug. 14,
Charles Smith, Oct. 13,
Edmond Lewis, Oct. 31,
John Lewis, Oct. 31.

The 13th of August seems to have been a field day for the people of Wayne township. On the 14th, nothing seems to have been done. Whether it was Sunday, or was taken up with calling for bids on the tracts of land now in Spiceland and Franklin townships, is not known. On the 15th, the sale commenced for lands in Henry township, when seven persons responded to the call of their numbers, and subsequently some ten other purchases were made, as will be seen below:

Allen Shepherd, Aug. 15,
Wm. C. Drew, Aug. 15,
Thomas Symons, Aug. 15,
Cristopher Bundy, Aug. 15,
Joseph Hobson, Aug. 15,
Wm. Shannon, Aug. 15,
Joseph Newby, Aug. 15,
George Hobson, Aug. 16,
Robert Hill, Aug. 21,
Asahel Woodard, Aug. 20,
Thomas Woodard, Aug. 20,
Joseph Holman, Aug. 27,
Aaron Mills, Aug. 31
Ann Ward, Sept. 21,
Caleb Commons, Sept. 21,
Joseph Hiatt, Sept. 24,
Wm. Blunt, Sr., Oct. 17,

The auctioneer then passed on to Liberty township, range 11 east, township 17, and found bidders more plentiful. The list and dates below will serve to show something of the tone of the market. We will let Wm. Roe, probably a blood relative of the celebrated Richard Roe, whom school boys will remember as having extensive dealings with John Doe, head the list.

William Roe, Aug. 16,
Andrew Shannon, Aug. 16
William Yates, Aug. 16
Thomas Batson, Aug. 16,
Jesse Martindale, Aug. 16,
Moses Robertson, Aug. 16,
John Beard, Aug. 16,
Jeremiah Strode, Aug. 16,
William Bell, Aug. 16,
Daniel Wampler, Aug. 16,
David Brower, Aug. 16,
Joshua Hardman, Aug. 16,
John Leavell, Aug. 16,
George Handley, Aug. 16,
Samuel Southron, Aug. 16,
Robert Thompson, Aug. 16,
Micajah Chamness, Aug 16,
John Daugherty, Aug. 20,
Henry Brower, Aug. 21,
Thomas Raleston, Aug. 31,
Jacob Rinehart, Sept. 4,
Peter Rhinehart Sept. 4,
Jonathan Pierson, Sept. 4,
John Beaman, Sept. 4,
George Coons, Sept. 12,
Enoch Goff, Sept. 20,
Elisha Long, Oct. 20,
Jerry Long, Oct. 20,
John Baker, Oct. 22,
Keneker Johnson, Nov. 4,
Jesse Fortner, Nov. 12,
Dilwin Bales, Nov. 30,
Jeremiah Hadley, Dec. 5,
Richard Conway, Dec. 5,
Watson Roe, Dec. 5,
John Koons, Dec. 5,
George Hobson, Dec. 6,
John Marshall, Dec. 6,
Thomas Hobson, Dec. 6,
Thomas Mills, Dec. 6,

LAND SALE AND FIRST ENTRIES.

Daniel Miller, Aug. 31,
Prosper Mickels, Aug. 31,
John Stapler, Dec. 7,
Josiah Clawson, Dec. 20,

In Dudley township, the purchasers seem to have taken it more leisurely, and strung their purchases out from the time of the land sale to the end of the year, and are as follows:

Wm. Owens, Feb. 4,
David Butler Aug. 8,
Josiah Morris, Aug. 11,
Stephen Hall, Aug. 16,
Jesse Shortridge, Aug. 16,
Dally Beard, Aug. 16,
Elisha Shortridge, Aug. 17,
John Wilson, Aug. 18,
Jesse Frazier, Aug. 18,
Jonathan Bundy, Aug. 21,
William Maudlin, Aug. 24,
Hampton Green, Aug. 24,
William Seward, Aug. 28,
Joseph Charles, Aug. 30,
Linus French, Aug. 31
John Gilleland, Sept. 1,
Susannah Leaky, Sept. 8,
Joseph R. Leaky, Sept. 8,
Joseph Cox, Oct. 5,
John Green, Oct. 6,
William Riadon, Oct. 17,
W. McKinney, Oct. 20,
Josiah Gilbert, Oct. 21,
Exum Elliott, Oct. 23,
David Thompson, Nov. 26,
Aaron Morris, Nov. 27,
John Pool, Dec. 1,
John Smith, Dec. 3,
Daniel Paul, Dec. 12.

The following are all the purchasers of land, in 1821, within the present limits of Franklin township:

William Felton, Aug. 28,
Charles See, Sept. 16,
John Charles, Dec. 28.

Within the present limits of Spiceland township, there were twelve entries, in that year, as follows:

Daniel Jackson, Aug. 17,
Sol. Byrkett, Aug. 27,
William Felton, Aug. 28,
Allen Hunt, Aug. 30,
Jacob Hall, Aug. 30,
Nathan Davis, Aug. 31,
William Mustard, Sept. 1,
James Carr, Sept. 14,
Jacob Elliott, Oct. 3,
William Elliott, Nov. 6,
William Berry, Dec. 20,
Joseph Charles, Dec. 24.

Within the limits of Greensboro township, there were eight entries, in that year, namely:

Samuel Hill, Aug. 15,
Thomas McCoy, Aug. 15
Levi Cook, Aug. 20,
Lewis Hosier, Aug. 20,
John Harvey, Sr., Aug. 21,
Samuel Pickering, Aug. 28,
John Harvey, Aug. 30,
Jacob Elliott, Oct. 3.

In 1822, only three entries were made within the limits of Fall Creek township, as follows:

Benj. G. Bristol, Aug. 27,
James W. Wier, Sept. 26,*
Reuben Bristol, Oct. 4.*

*An "old settler" informs us that no such man owned land in the township in early times, and that he is certain that B. G. Bristol and James Wier did not enter their lands earlier than 1828 or 1829.

There does not seem to have been any purchases made within the limits of Jefferson township, during the year 1822, but within the limits of Prairie township, there was more activity, and the following names appear:

Absalom Harvey, Oct. 22,
Robert Smith, Oct. 25,
Barclay Benbow, Oct. 25,
James Harvey, Oct. 25,
Abijah Cox, Oct. 25,
Benjamin Harvey, Oct. 25,
William Harvey, Oct. 25,
John Harris, Oct. 25
Jacob Weston, Nov. 12,
Jacob Witter, Dec. 11,
Philip Harkrider, Dec. 22.

These were generally, or all, on Blue River, the bottom and second bottom lands of which seemed very attractive to the early settler. There seems to have been but one entry within the limits of Stony Creek, that of Andrew Blunt, Jr., Nov. 11. Within the present limits of Blue River, however, the following secured themselves homesteads:

Richard Wilson, Oct. 28,
Michael Conway, Oct. 28,
George Hobson, Oct. 28,
Joseph Cory, Oct. 31,
Abraham Cory, Oct. 31,
Betsy Cory, Oct. 31,
Reuben Wilson, Nov. 4,
George Koons, Nov. 6,
John Koons, Nov. 11,
Jacob Huston, Nov. 12.
George Hedrick, Nov. 13.
Richard Alsbaugh, Nov. 14,
Henry Metzger, Nov. 14,
Henry Stumph, Nov. 18,
John P. Johnson, Nov. 22,

Dempsey Rees entered a tract of land in Harrison township, April 29, 1822, which was the only piece purchased in the township, during the year. Zeno Reason and Richard Ratliff purchased land in January following, and Levi Pearson and Gabriel Ratliff, in June and July, which completed the transactions for the year 1823.

The land office for this district was at Brookville until 1825, when it was transferred to Indianapolis, then a village of little consequence, there being fewer voters in Marion county at that time than there are in Henry township to-day.

The manner of the land sale was to commence in a certain township in a certain range, and offer each tract or eighty-acre lot, consecutively, till the whole was gone through with. If no one bid, the tract being called by number was soon passed. When a number was called, the "squatter" who, perhaps, had a few acres cleared, or a little cabin on the same, could become the purchaser at $1.25, the minimum price, unless some one run it up on him.

Where two persons had the same number and were desirous of entering the same eighty or one hundred and sixty-acre lot, it was no uncommon thing for one to buy the other off, with some trifling sum, say $10 to $25, and, although the law of public opinion was such that neighbors wouuld seldom try to buy each other's improvements from under them, still there were cases in which no little feeling was excited in such cases, and various little intrigues were resorted to, to bluff or out-wit competitors.

If for any reason a man failed to bid on a piece of land he desired to purchase, it sometimes happened that he could prevail on the auctioneer to call it up "just after dinner," or the "first thing next morning." From and after the land sale, all lands were subject to private entry at the minimum price.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY

—o—

By an act of the Legislature, bearing date February, 1821, "the south part of Delaware,"* commencing at the southwest corner of Wayne county, thence running west twenty miles,

---

*"All that part of the New Purchase lately acquired of the Indians, lying east of the second principal meridian, but not included within the limits of any organized county, shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of the county of Delaware, and the counties contiguous thereto and east of the meridian shall have concurrent jurisdiction throughout." - (See page 108, Revised Laws, 1824.)

This "second principal meridian" is about sixteen miles west of Indianapolis. The eastern limit of the "New Purchase" was the "Indian boundary," running near the western limits of Wayne county and bearing N N E till it crossed the Ohio line in Jay county. Its northern limit was the Wabash River, and it extended south to the boundary of Jennings county. Decatur, Shelby, Rush, Monroe, Marion, Huntington, Allen, and many more were formed in part out of "Delaware county," although the present county of Delaware was not organized until 1826, five years after Henry and Rush. This "concurrent jurisdiction" sometimes made it the duty of a High Constable of Henry county to ride all the way to White River, near the present site of Noblesville, to attach the property of a creditor.

thence north twenty miles, thence east twenty miles, thence south to the place of beginning, was declared erected into a new county, to be "known and designated by the name and style of Henry county," and from and after the first day of June next, it was to enjoy all the rights and privileges of a separate and independent county, and, in short, to do much as other counties do.

Lawrence Brannon and John Bell, of Wayne county, John Sample, of Fayette, Richard Biem, of Jackson, and J. W. Scott, of Union, were appointed, by the same act, Commissioners, to meet at the house of Joseph Hobson, in said county of Henry, "on the first Monday of July next," for the purpose of locating the county seat.

It was also provided by the Legislature that the Sheriff of Wayne county should notify said Commissioners of their appointment, and that the county of Henry should make said Sheriff of Wayne a reasonable compensation for such service. This mandate of the Legislature seems to have been duly honored by our county, as we find that the Commissioners of Henry soon passed an order that "Elias Willets, Sheriff of Wayne county be allowed fifteen dollars" for the service, which was certainly cheap enough, considering that the appointees lived in four counties, and that the Sheriff must travel at least 250 miles in the performance of his duty. On the other hand, these early Commissioners were certainly quite as liberal as could have been expected, since the sum was about one-tenth of the entire revenue, county and State, collected for the first fiscal year.

To perfect the organization, a corps of county officials had to be provided, and Governor Jennings, pursuant to a law for such cases made and provided, issued a warrant, January 1, 1822, to Jesse H. Healy, a citizen of the incipient county, to act as Sheriff, with instructions to issue notice of an election to be held at some private house, at an early day, for the election of a Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, two Associate Judges, and three County Commissioners. Of the number of votes cast, or the points on which the contest turned, no information can at this day be found. This election was held prior to July, 1822,

as the officers elect were all furnished with certificates bearing date July 5, 1822.

Jesse H. Healy was elected Sheriff; Rene Julian, Clerk and Recorder; Thos. R. Stanford and Elisha Long, Associate Judges; Allen Shepherd, Wm. Shannon, and Samuel Goble, Esqrs., Commissioners.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

—o—

At the time of the assembling of the first Commissioners' Court, June 10, 1822, there were no civil townships in existence, within its jurisdiction, and one of its first cares was to provide a few of these indispensable dependencies, "with a local habitation and a name." After describing, in fitting language, the metes and bounds of these "territories," the Commissioners declared that "from and after the first Saturday in July next" they should each **"enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent townships do or may properly belong or appertain."**

Whether this idea of an independent and separate existence and jurisdiction smacks of "State rights" or not, the reader must judge. The Commissioners were an authority in the land, in those days, and it is quite safe to conclude that they fully intended to carve out of the territorial limits of Henry county several little republics, which were to be fully competent to manage their domestic institutions in their own way.

The townships thus provided were four in number, viz.: Dudley, Wayne, Henry, and Prairie. Dudley and Wayne composed the First Commissioners' District, Henry the Second, and Prairie the Third.

The original boundaries of Henry county were not identical with those of the present day, and, as a consequence, the boundaries of the townships lying on the east and west borders of the county underwent some change when the new boundaries

were fixed by the Legislature, in 183-. A township meeting, notwithstanding the size of the township, must have been a small affair in those times. Three years after, when the population had probably more than doubled, the whole vote for Governor was but 366.

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP

Dudley, the first township called into being by the fiat of the Commissioners, June 11, 1822, began at "the southeast corner of Henry county, of which it is a part," and running thence west on the county line dividing Henry, Fayette and Rush counties, about nine and one-fourth miles from thee present east line of the county, and was six miles in width. It consequently contained at least fifty-five and one-half sections of land, and comprised all of its present limits and about four-fifths of the present township of Franklin.

At this date, it is estimated that there were not 150 persons residing within the limits of the township.

A round of log rollings, house raisings, and similar "bees" occupied much of their time, and talk with one of these veterans and you will very likely be told that they enjoyed themselves and felt as hopeful, contented, and happy as at any period since.

"Friends' Meeting House," a hewed log edifice, which the writer remembers as standing about one mile southeast of the present site of Hopewell Meeting House, was erected in 1823 or 1824, and was, no doubt, the first attempt at church architecture in the township or in the county.* The congregation had been in the habit of worshiping at the house of Wm.

*A Baptist church, a log building about 18x20 feet, was erected about one and one-half miles northeast of Daniel Paul's, so near the same time as to render it difficult to determine which is entitled to the claim of seniority. This church was used as a school house for a number of years.

Charles, north of where Harden's old tavern stand used to be. An ancient orchard still marks the spot.

A school house soon followed, with all the elegant appurtenances and appliances of the times for assisting the "young idea to shoot."

Dudley was the gateway of the county, as three principal thoroughfares from the east and southeast led through it. It presents, perhaps, less variety of surface than any other township in the county, being almost entirely table land, lying on "the divide" between Flatrock and West River, with perhaps two-thirds of its surface finding drainage to the latter.

The passersby of early days regarded it as most unpromisingly wet. Although very little of it can be termed rolling, it is now seen to be sufficiently undulating to permit the most complete drainage of almost every acre, and under improved culture the large average crops and general fertility stamps it as one of the best bodies of land in the county.

Dudley of to-day is five and a quarter by six miles in extent, and thus contains about 19,000 acres; divided into 191 farms, an average of about 103 acres each; supporting an almost exclusively rural population of 1,348 souls, about 43½ per square mile, divided between 268 families and 267 dwellings. Of this number but 13 are foreigners—less than one per cent, while the natives of the "Old North State" number 126, or nearly ten percent of the whole population. The value of the lands and improvements for 1870 was $542,120. The town lots and improvements were valued at $6,300, and the personal property at $249,970, making a total of wealth of $798,590.

The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Mr. Paul, on Saturday, July 6th, 1822, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace, and William McKimmy was appointed Inspector. William McKimmy and Garnett Hayden were appointed first Overseers of the Poor for Dudley township, and Richard Pearson and Robert Thompson "Fence-viewers." The elections were afterward held at Benjamin Strattan's for a number of years; about 1840, at Daniel Reynolds'; then at New Lisbon. Soon two polls were opened—one at new Lisbon,

and the other near Straughn's. Again the polls were united and held at James' Macy's. At this time there are two polls—one at New Lisbon, and the other on the National Road.

To-day, instead of the mere "trace," the "See trail," the blazed bridle path, winding around through the thickets, around or over logs, through "slashes," or high grass and stinging nettles, high as a man's shoulders, so well remembered by the "oldest inhabitant," or over miles and miles of "corduroy road," of which "internal improvements" Dudley could, twenty or twenty-five years ago, vie with the world, the township has near thirty miles of fine turnpike, splendid and well drained farms and farm houses that vie with the best.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

The second grand division named in order, on the public records, was to be known and designated by the name and style of Wayne township. It was originally six miles from north to south, and eleven in length from east to west, including all that territory west of Dudley. It thus included in its fair domain about 42,000 acres of very valuable land, much of it to-day the most valuable in the county. Its first boundaries included one-fifth of the present township of Franklin, all of Spiceland, and one-sixth of Greensboro. Although thrice shorn of a portion of its "independent jurisdiction," its present area is a trifle in excess of thirty-three square miles.

Wayne township had, at the date of its organization, from thirty to forty families, though the very choice lands, fine springs, and abundant water power of Blue River, Buck and Montgomery creeks, marked it for rapid settlement. A village was projected at the mouth of Montgomery's Creek, on the county line, as well as "old State road," at once. This became the emporium of trade for the region round about, and rejoiced in all the metropolitan splendors of a "one-eyed grocery" and dry goods store kept by Aaron Maxwell. This "Chamber of

Commerce," in 1822, consisted of a very indifferent log cabin, with a wide fire place, flanked on one side by a rude table, where Mrs. Maxwell compounded "red bread," and on the other by a barrel of whisky and about as many bolts of calico, etc., as could be piled upon a chair.

Raccoon pelts seem to have been the principal circulating medium, and several years afterward, when the stimulus of sharp competition had taxed the energies of the merchant princes of the day, the old ladies were at times under the necessity of sending by the mail boy for a little tea or other luxury, and young ladies in quest of a bridal trosseau would mount their palfreys and make a day's journey to Connersville for the outfit.

The Methodists had preaching at West Liberty, in a very early day, perhaps as early as 1823, Rev. Constant Bliss Jones officiating. The preaching was held at Mr. Hatton's private house for some time. Jones was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Brown, who seems to have resided at West Liberty. Mrs. Eliza Jones (then Miss Cary,) taught a school, in 1825 and 1826, and was the first female teacher in those parts. She, with Mrs. Peggy Jones, the minister's wife, organized the first Sabbath school in the township, perhaps in the county.

At the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners, an election was ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Watts, July 6th, for the purpose of electing the one Justice of the Peace for the township. Abraham Heaton was appointed Inspector, and seems to have been elected the first Justice. In August, Elijah McCray and E. Hardin were appointed Constables of Wayne township, until the February term, next in course. In November, Daniel Priddy was also appointed Constable. Ebenezer Goble and Samuel Furgason were appointed Overseers of the Poor, and Daniel Heaton, Shaphet McCray, and Jacob Parkhurst first "Fence-viewers in and for Wayne township," and Abraham Heaton was also appointed Superintendent of the school sections in Wayne township. The elections in this township were afterward held at Prudence Jackson's house, till 1825; changed to Solomon Byrkett's, in

1827; then to Jacob Parkhurst's, then to Raysville, and Knightstown alternately, and soon afterward fixed permanently at Knightstown.

Abraham Heaton seems to have had, at this early day, a mill erected at the mouth of Buck Creek, a few rods south of what has for many years been known as the "White Mill." John Anderson, afterward "Judge Anderson," then a fresh arrival, dug the race and, receiving $100 for the same, walked to Brookville and entered a part of the present site of Raysville.

Immediately after the organization of the township was effected, the Commissioners ordered the location of a road "to commence at the town of New Castle, and from thence the nearest and best way to Abraham Heaton's mills, and from thence to the county line, where section thirty-three and thirty-four corner in township sixteen and range nine on the line dividing fifteen and sixteen." The terminus was West Liberty, and the route selected was the river route from New Castle via Teas' mill, the stone quarry, and Elm Grove. This was the second ordered in the county, the first being from New Castle via John Baker's and David Thompson's, on Symons' Creek, to the county line, on a direct course, to Shook's Mill, in Wayne county, which shows of what importance the opening of the "Cracker line" was to the early settlements. Not to be wondered at either, since "going to mill" required about two to four days out of the month.

Wayne is the most populous and wealthy township of the county to-day. According to the recent census, its area is divided into 206 farms; an average of about 103 acres each. It has a population of 3,334, or about 100 per square mile. The value of lands and improvements for 1870 was $664,710; of town lots and improvements, $433,120; while personal property foots up to the snug little sum of $682,540, making a total of $1,784,370. Something more than one-half its population is to be found in Knightstown, Raysville, and Grant and Elizabeth Cities, 330 of its 680 families residing in Knightstown alone. Dudley and Wayne, with the townships carved out of them, constitute the First Commissioners' District, as they always have.

HENRY TOWNSHIP

—o—

Henry, the third township, in the "order of their going," upon the records, was also called up June, 1822, and was a strip of territory six miles wide, extending quite across the county from east to west, and including what is now Liberty, Henry, three-fifths of Harrison, and nearly all of Greensboro township. This constituted the Second Commissioners' District. It at first contained 118 square miles, or over 75,000 acres.

Henry township now contains 36 square miles, and is nearly the geographical center of the county, and is the only one in the county in which the Congressional is identical with the civil township. Ten years after the organization of the county, this township had not over 500 inhabitants, while to-day it numbers over 2,800, nearly one-half of whom live in the "rural districts." It now contains 135 farms of near 160 acres each, and maintains a population of 78 to the square mile. There are 592 families, 67 colored persons, 121 of foreign birth, and 152 natives of old North Carolina, in the township.

Blue River, dividing the township nearly in the center, is too sluggish to furnish a good mill seat within the limits of the township. Duck Creek skirts through the northwest corner of the township, and Flatrock through the southeast corner. The table lands between these streams are nearly one hundred feet above the bed of Blue River, and, although there is perhaps as much rolling land in this township as any in the county, there is very little so rolling as to merit the term broken, or too much so as to admit of culture. Recent efforts at ditching and straightening the channel of Blue River bid fair to completely redeem the marshy bottom lands, which are of inexhaustible fertility.

The county seat being located in Henry township would of itself (even in the absence of natural advantages,) have secured to this township an important position in the county, both

financially and politically. It is the second township in both these respects in the county. The value of the real and personal property in the county, by the assessment of 1870, is shown to be: lands and improvements, $689,350; lots and improvements, $300,870; personal property, $609,400, making the snug total of $1,599,620.

The first election was held at the house of Samuel Bedson; Charles Jamison, Inspector. Asahel Woodard, Micajah Chamness, and Thomas Watkins, were appointed Fence-viewers for Henry township. Wm. Shannon and Samuel Bedson were elected first Justices of the Peace.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

—o—

The fourth of the original townships, included all the territory lying north of Henry, and was eight miles in width and nearly twenty in length, thus giving it an area of nearly 160 square miles or about 105,000 acres. Within its ample limits were all of the present townships of Blue River, Stony Creek, Prairie, Jefferson, Fall Creek, and about two-fifths of Harrison.

In spite of the mutations which have since overtaken it, the township of this day remains five miles in width by eight in length, thus containing over 25,000 acres, which are divided into 201 farms, averaging about 122 acres each.

Prairie contains four villages, viz.: Luray, Springport Mt. Summit, and Hillsboro. About seventy families live in the villages, and two hundred and forty in the "country." The population numbers 1,622, or a little more than forty to the square mile. The value of farms and improvements last year was $559,210; of town lots and improvements, $10,610; of personal property, $258,650, making a total for the township of $828,470.

This is a remarkable township in many respects. Situated as it is, on the "divide" between White and Blue Rivers, about

one-half its surface finds drainage to the north and the remainder southward, and although thus situated on the "water shed," nearly one-sixth of its surface consists of low, wet meadows, from fifty to eighty feet below the general level of the table lands. It is from these meadows or prairies that the township takes its name. These "flowery leas" seem ever to have been coveted, although within the memory of the oldest inhabitant large portions of them were so flooded with water much of the year as to be chiefly valuable as the resort of waterfowl. To-day, however, under an extensive system of drainage, even the wettest portions of these prairies are being thoroughly redeemed, making farms which for inexhaustible fertility cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The first election for Justice of the Peace was held July 6, 1822, at the house of Absalom Harvey, Wm. Harvey, Inspector. Wm. Harvey and Abijah Cane were appointed first Overseers of the Poor, and Abraham Harvey, James Massey, and Robert Gordon, Fence-viewers "in and for said township." In 1826, the place of holding elections was changed to Sampson Smith's afterward to Enoch Dent's, and again to E. T. Hickman's, where it remained for many years, but, in 1846, was changed to James Harvey's.

The first school house in the township was built on Shubal Julian's land, better known of late as the "Shively Farm," perhaps in 1824 or 1825. It was a small affair, with split saplings for seats, and a fire-place across the entire end. Senator Hess and Ex-Treasurer Julian graduated here. Milton Wayman was first teacher. This house was also used as a church by the Baptists.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

—o—

Liberty was the fifth township organized, this important ceremony bearing date of February 12, 1822. It was a clipping

from the east end of Henry township, and, according to the metes and bounds prescribed, it was at first one mile less in extent from east to west than at present. It is now six miles wide by six and three-fourths in length, thus embracing about forty square miles, mostly table land, of a very fine quality generally. Flatrock, rising in Blue River township, enters this township near the middle of its northern boundary, passing out near the southwest corner. The valley of this stream is so slightly depressed as to form nothing worthy to be called bluffs, and, although too sluggish to be of much value for hydraulic purposes, it, with its small tributaries, seems in some way connected with the drainage and fertility of a wide belt of superb farming lands. The two Symons' Creeks, heretofore mentioned, find their sources in Liberty township, and now furnish ample drainage to many sections of fine land that, doubtless, in the early days of this county, passed for very wet land.

The aggregate value of the farms and improvements of Liberty township to-day exceeds that of the farms of any other township of the county, and the evidence of thrift and "farming for profit" are nowhere more generally visible than in Liberty township. Four villages have been projected in the township—Millville, Ashland, Petersburg, and Chicago, though it is presumed that the proprietors of the two last named, if still living, have long since abandoned the hope of seeing them outstrip their name sakes. Under the new turnpike law, many miles of turnpike have sprung into existence, and to-day the people of this township rejoice in the advantage of traveling to almost any point on good pikes, there being about thirty miles completed in the township, and much more projected.

The population numbers 1,868, almost exclusively rural. Its 24,000 acres are divided into 203 farms; an average of 120 acres each. Its population numbers about 49 to the square mile, and is divided between 376 families. There are 6 persons of color, 19 foreigners, 64 North Carolinians, and 32 Virginians, within the township.

The wealth of the township was estimated for the purpose of taxation, in 1870, as follows; Farms and improvements,

$712,430; town lots and improvements, $5,950; personal property, $325,410; total valuation, $1,043,790.

The first election was held at the house of Ezekiel Leavell, on the first Saturday in May, 1823, for the election of two Justices of the peace. Ezekiel Leavell was Inspector. John Smith was made Supervisor of all the roads in the township. Jacob Tharp and Cyrus Cotton were appointed Overseers of the Poor. In 1825, the elections were ordered to be held at the house of Samuel D. Wells, and continued to be held at his house for a number of years.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP

—o—

This township, the next in order of organization, was "set up" November 11, 1828. By its creation Prairie Township lost about one-third of its "independent jurisdiction," as Stony Creek was bounded on the west by the range line separating ten and eleven, and extending, as it did, to the eastern boundary of the county, including all north of Liberty township, made it a region of no small consequence. It was at first eight miles from north to south, six miles wide on the north, and about six and three-fourths on its southline, and had in its ample area about forty-nine and one-half sections of land. A tier of eight sections have since been re-annexed to Prairie to compensate, no doubt, in a measure, for the loss of more than two townships on the west. Blue River township has also been carved out of Stony Creek, thus reducing it in size to a bare twenty square miles, about two fifths of its primal area, and leaving it the smallest of our "baker's dozen."

The township is fittingly named from a creek, which, rising near, runs nearly parallel with, its southern border, the runs north across the township and finally into White River. The immense quantities of bowlders or "traveled stones" scattered over some of the highest ridges and points in the

township must not only arrest the attention and excite the curiosity of the observer, but at once obviate the necessity of inquiry as of the township's name.

This township presents, perhaps, a greater variety of surface and soil than any other equal area in the county, and while there is every variety of timber to be found in the county, so far as our observation has gone, there is a larger proportion of oak here than elsewhere, and less poplar, ash, &c., than in any place south of township eighteen.

There is a portion of two or more prairies in this township similar to those in Prairie. The bottom lands are doubtless equal to any in the county, while the higher lands, which the casual observer would, perhaps, pronounce thin or poor, not only produce abundant crops of the smaller grains, but Indian corn of more than average size. There are 118 farms in the township; an average of about 109 acres each. Blountsville and Rogersville are the only villages. The population is 934; divided between 197 families. There are thirteen colored persons, 10 foreigners, 21 natives of North Carolina, and 35 Virginians in the township.

This township can boast of capacious barns, some of which, for style and finish, would put to shame the dwellings of some of our well-to-do farmers.

The assessed value of farms and improvements is $178,940; of town lots, $6,500; and of personal, $112,330, making a total of $332,590.

The first election was held at the house of Thomas Hobson. Jr., December 20, 1828, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace, Wm. Wyatt, Inspector.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

—o—

The next township in order was named Fall Creek, organized August, 1820. This was at first declared to be eight miles

in length, from north to south, by seven in width. It thus embraced within its limits fifty-six square miles, or 355,840 acres, and yet with this ample domain the township could only muster twenty-nine votes at an exciting election, in 1830, and of these but three were Whig votes. Since this day, a strip two miles in width has been given to Harrison township, and two miles on the east to Jefferson, leaving the township six miles in length, from north to south, and five miles in width.

Fall Creek is a well watered and very fertile township, and well improved farms and good buildings indicate that the husbandman is being well repaid for labors. The creek from which the township takes its name, rising near the north-east corner, and meandering through, leaves the township, near the southwest corner, having sufficient fall to furnish valuable water power. Deer Creek, a tributary, rising in Harrison township, near Cadiz, emptying into Fall Creek,, about one and one-half miles north of Mechanicsburg, also furnishes fair water power. A "corn cracker" was erected on this stream, about the year 1826. Benjamin Franklin, then a boy, now a noted preacher, is said to have dug the race. This was the first mill in that part of the county, and, notwithstanding these early facilities for procuring the "staff of life," Lewis Swain and others might have been seen living on grated corn bread or mush for weeks at a time, some eight years afterward.

A very rude log school house, with split pole benches and greased paper windows, did service in the Keesling neighborhood, as late as 1831 or 1832. Robert Price, a brother of Rice Price, was the first teacher. Lewis Swain was afterward Principal of this institution. Some of the earlier settlers can remember attending log rollings every day for weeks together.

Middletown, Mechanicsburg, and Honey Creek are the villages of the township, and contain nearly one-half the population of the township; 197 families living in town; and 209 in the country. The total population of the township is 2,004, or about 66 to the square mile. Of these 31 are foreigners, 36 North Carolinians, 321 Virginians, and 4 colored persons.

The wealth of the township was estimated, last year, for the purpose of taxation, as follows; Farms, $522, 270; town lots $72,650; personal property, $142, 280; total, $1,007,100.

All elections were ordered to be held at the house of Abraham Thomas, but in 1832, it was ordered that they here-after be held at Middletown.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

—0—

Franklin township was organized on the 5th of January, 1830. It was constructed out of Dudley and Wayne townships, and, from the order making it a township, we learn that the west line was about three-fourths of mile west of the village of Ogden, and continued north to the line dividing townships sixteen and seventeen, which would make the northwest corner of Franklin, about one mile west of the Duck Creek Meeting House. From this point the northern boundary ran east eight miles, or within three-fourths of a mile of the present eastern limits of the township, This gave it jurisdiction over nearly all its present territory, all of Spiceland, a small fraction of Wayne (just north of the "stone quarry") , and three sections now claimed by Greensboro. In the following year, a change was made in the western boundary, which gave Wayne another tier of sections and made the northwest corner of Franklin township, just about where the Duck Creek Meeting House now stands, and perhaps, within the corporate limits of Greensboro.

All elections were ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Copeland. John Copeland was appointed Inspector, and Joseph Kellum, Lister; and the first election was ordered on the first Saturday in February, 1830. Upon the setting up of Spiceland township, in 1822, Franklin, which underwent another mutation was given a slice off of Dudley, and was then contracted to its present limits of five miles width, from east to west, by six in length.

GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP

Flatrock "drags its slow length along" near the middle of the township, and, although at two or three points it has been compelled to do duty as a mill stream, it has never established much of a character for energy. It, however, is the natural drain of a remarkably fertile body of land. Buck Creek drains the northwest corner of the township.

The present area of the township is about 17,200 acres, divided into 151 farms; an average of about 114 acres each. Lewisville is the only village, 86 families residing in it, while 213 "reside in the country." Of the population 42 are foreigners, 13 are colored, 124 are North Carolinians, and 29 Virginians.

The wealth of the township is reported thus: Farms and improvements, $500,750; town lots and improvements, $42,960; personal property, $332,260; total, $875,970.

GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP

——o——

Greensboro township, so named from an ancient village of North Carolina, was organized September 7, 1831. It was at first described as "all that part of the territory of Henry township west of the range line dividing nine and ten." This made it seven miles from east to west, and six from north to south, which would include nearly all of the present area of the township and three-fifths of Harrison. In 1838, one-half its territory was given to Harrison, and a small addition—four square miles—was made to it, taken from the townships of Wayne and Franklin. This change removed the township line one mile south from the village of Greensboro, and left the township with an area of twenty-five square miles, or about 16,000 acres, divided into 118 farms; an average of about 135 acres each.

Greensboro and Woodville, on the line between Harrison and Greensboro, are the only villages. Of the 315 families in the township 70 live in Greensboro. The population of the township numbers 1,490. Of these but 6 are reported of for-

eign birth, 81 are colored, while 221 are North Carolinians, and 52 natives of Virginia.

All elections were ordered to be held at Greensboro. The first was held on the fourth Saturday of September, 1831, and Thomas Reagan was made the first Inspector of Elections.

Greensboro is a well watered and fertile township. Blue River, skirting through the southeast corner, and Duck Creek, running across the eastern end, furnish fine water power. Much of the land along these water courses is quite rolling, and knolls, supplied with the most excellent gravel, render turnpike building a comparatively easy matter. Montgomery's Creek, crossing the township near the middle, and Six-mile, rising in, and running across, the western part of the township, renders the complete drainage of a large and fertile portion of the townnship (originally counted as wet,) a matter of no great difficulty.

The assessed value of Greensboro township is: Farms, $364,850; town lots, $34,190; personal, $196,330; total, $595,370.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

—o—

The large and important township of Harrison was formed out of the north half of Greensboro and two tiers of sections off the south side of Fall Creek, November 7, 1838 and all elections were ordered to be held at Cadiz.

The general aspect of this township, which is five miles from north to south and seven from east to west, is that of high gently undulating table land, with considerable portions inclining to wet, but very fertile under a system of intelligent drainage already extensively begun. A larger number of small streams find their head waters in this than any other township of the county perhaps. A small portion of the northeast corner of the township finds drainage into Bell Creek, and runs north, and near the same spot rises Honey Creek, also running

north. Deer Creek, rising near the center of the township, also runs north by west, and empties into Fall Creek near Mechanicsburg, while two other small tributaries of Fall Creek have their source in the north and northwest portions of the township, and in the central and western portions, Sugar Creek takes its rise and runs west, while Montgomery's Creek rises in the south part and runs south, and the west fork of Duck Creek rising near Cadiz, also runs south, while the principal branch of that creek, with some small tributaries, pretty effectually drains the eastern end of the township. A little south and west of Cadiz can doubtless be found some of the highest land in the West part of the county. Cadiz and a part of Woodville are the only villages of the township.

Harrison has 183 farms, which would make the average about 122 acres each.

The township is assessed as follows: Farms, $445,010; town lots, $11,030; personal, $217,390; total, $673,430.

At the first election, on the first Saturday in December, 1838, William Tucker Inspector, there were thirty-two votes cast—sixteen for each of the opposing candidates for Justice of the Peace—which state of facts rendered another election necessary. Considering that the county had been settling up for a score of years, thirty-two voters must be counted rather slow progress. Harrison has to-day a population of 1,916, of whom 32 are colored, 15 are foreign born, 101 are natives of North Carolina, and 109 were born in Virginia.

The first church and school house was probably at Clear Spring, in the southeast corner of the township, constructed in 1831-2, while it was a part of Greensboro township.

SPICELAND TOWNSHIP

——o——

This township the smallest in the county except Stony Creek, was organized June, 1842, "with headquarters" at Ogden.

Room for it was found by taking a slice off Wayne and a four-mile slip off the west side of Franklin township. It is of irregular shape, being six miles in length on the eastern side, with an average length of five miles and width of four and one-half miles. Blue River forms the boundary for about three miles on the northwest. Its area is a little short of twenty-two square miles, or about 13,000 acres, which is divided among 173 farms, giving an average of only about 75 acres each, the smallest average in the county.

Buck Creek, running in a southwest course, crosses the southeastern corner of the township into Rush, where it makes a short turn and re-enters Henry county about the middle of the south line of the township and bearing in a northwest course, nearly four miles, passes into Wayne township and falls into Blue River at the old Heaton or White Mills, furnishing more valuable water power, perhaps, than any other stream of its size in the county, notwithstanding it is a very sluggish stream for six or seven miles, or at least one-half its length. Blue River, on the northwest, and the classic little stream yeleped Brook Bezor, which rises near the center of the township and runs north two and one-half miles with an average descent of about thirty feet to the mile, constitute the only water courses of note in the township.

Notwithstanding the smallness of Spiceland township in respect to area, it is by no means insignificant in some other respects, as it is the third in point of population in the county, and an average in point of wealth, while its farm lands are assessed, for purposes of taxation, about twice as high as some other parts of the county, and more than five dollars higher upon the acre than the next highest in the county. This is doubtless owing in part to its division into smaller farms and consequent thorough tillage, but much is owing to the high average quality of the land for general farming purposes.

The population of Spiceland township numbers 2,020, or about 92 per square mile; of these 334 were born in North Carolina, 45 in Virginia, 17 out of the United States, and 65 are colored persons.

The first election was held at Ogden, August, 1842. A few years afterward, the poll was divided, and elections have been held both at Spiceland and Ogden ever since, Spiceland generally giving the strongest poll for ten years past.

The assessed value is, in farms, $457,460; town lots, $65,870; personal, $296,310; total $819,640.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

—o—

This township was organized September 5, 1843, out of the spare territory of Fall Creek and Prairie. The eastern half of it is eight miles in length, while on the west line it is but six miles. It is four miles in width and contains twenty-eight square miles, or nearly 18,000 acres, all passably good land, and much of it very fine farming land. Its principal stream is Bell Creek, which, with its tributaries, traverses nearly the entire length of the township. Honey Creek is in the southwest, and a branch or tributary of Buck Creek, in the northeast corner carries into white River a portion of its surplus waters. Of the soil and general characteristics of the township we can speak less from actual observation than of any other equal portion of the county. Sulphur Springs is the only village.

The population of the township numbers 1,234, divided into 230 families, 172 of whom live in thee agricultural districts. There are 23 foreigners, 12 North Carolinians, and 169 Virginians in the township. The average size of a farm in this township is about 103 acres and the population numbers about 46 to the square mile.

The farms and improvements are valued, for the purpose of taxation, at $359,290; town lots, $18,800; personal, $188,050; total, $565,140.

The elections were first ordered to be held at the house of Michael Swope, on the 2nd day of October, 1843, for the purpose of electing a Justice.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP

——o——

The last organized, and one of the smallest townships of the county, contains a trifle more than twenty-two square miles. It was formed from the south half of Stony Creek township, by the act of the Commissioners, on the 6th day of June, 1848.

All elections were to be held at the house of "Philip Moore, or at the meeting house near his house."

Blue River township takes its name quite aptly from being the source of both branches of the stream of that name, so intimately connected with the prosperity and history of our county. "Big Blue," as it is often called, rises near the middle of the western portion of the township, and runs nearly north about three and one-half miles to within about one-half mile of Rogersville, in Stony Creek township, where it bears to the west and is soon wending its way amid the prairies of Prairie township. The slashes or head waters of this branch of the river are known in the G. W. Duke neighborhood by the classic cognomen of Goose Creek. The stream has a fall of perhaps twenty feet per mile for the first three and one-half or four miles, and, although the volume of water is small, at the ordinary stage, there are two pretty valuable mill seats on it before it reaches Prairie. "Little Blue" rises near the north line and northeast corner of the township, and, running in a general southwest direction into Prairie township, unites with the main branch about two miles north of New Castle. On this branch of Blue River are situated the flourishing woolen mills of Ice, Dunn & Co., and the celebrated Hernley Mills, as well as some of the finest farms in the north part of the county. Flatrock also rises in the northeastern portion of this township, and takes a southwesterly direction, while a small branch of Stony Creek, almost interlappping with "Little Blue," somehow finds its way through the "water shed" of this part of the county, and runs north into White River, near the western boundary of Randolph

county. From the number of streams finding their initial point in the township, and running in opposite directions, we easily reach the very correct conclusion that some of the highest lands in the county are to be found here; but being the highest by no means signifies the dryest. Large portions of the township require drainage to make them available to the husbandman, but when so reclaimed are of the very best quality.

This little township is exclusively rural, having neither village nor postoffice within its limits, unless a half interest in the half dozen houses known as Circleville is claimed as a village. The population numbers 861—the smallest number of any of these civil divisions of our county. Of its population 13 are colored persons, 7 are foreigners, 25 are Virginians, and 70 are North Carolinians.

The farms and improvements were valued, last year, at $269,250, and the personal property at $88,990; total, $358,240; an average of about $2,250 per family at the assessed value, or less than one-half of the real value.

THE FIRST COURTS

—o—

The act of the Legislature organizing the county provided that the "Circuit Court and all other courts, shall meet and be holden at the house of Joseph Hobson, until suitable accommodation can be had at the county seat." The same act, however, provided that the Circuit Court might, if in its wisdom it deemed it advisable, remove to some more suitable place.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT

In accordance with these provisions, the Commissioners' Court assembled at the house of Joseph Hobson (elsewhere mentioned as being on the Stephen Elliott farm), on the 10th day of June, 1822, and we find the following as the first record of an official character ever made in the county of Henry:

"June Term for the year 1822.

"At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, in and for the county of Henry, State of Indiana, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1822, present Allan Shepherd and Samuel Goble, Esqrs., who produced their respective certificates and were sworn into office by Jesse Healy, Esq., Sheriff of the county aforesaid, as is required by the Constitution and laws of this State."

As the Commissioners meant business, their first act, after taking the oath of office, was the appointment of Rene Julian Clerk of the Board, he being the Clerk of the Circuit Court elect, and the second order reads:

"Ordered by the Board, that the Court adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. (Signed,) "Alan Shepherd,
"Samuel Goble."

Elisha Shortridge, who was doubtless elected at the same time as Shepherd and Goble, did not put in an appearance until the July term, when he "appeared and presented his credentials in due form," and now Goble was absent, from some cause not mentioned. From time to time the record shows that the Board met at Hobson's house, until May term following, when they, or it met at the house of Charles Jamison, in New Castle. The Board met in June, July, August, and November, and yet the records of their doings fill but eighteen small pages, while the proceedings of three terms are crowded into eight pages, each one of which was about four times as large as this page. The adopted court-house was a "second-hand cabin," which had been moved up from the bottom, west of town, and was, perhaps, 12 by 16 or 16 by 18 feet square, and without chinking or daubing.

The second day of the first term seems to have been a busy day, as Wm. Shannon, Dilwin Bales, and Abraham Heaton were appointed Superintendents of several school sections. Shannon was also made Treasurer and John Dorrah Lister of the county, a poll tax of twenty-five cents was levied for county purposes, and Dudley, Wayne and Prairie townships were created, and elections were ordered to be held in each. Inspectors were appointed for each, after which the Board adjourned "until the first Monday in July next."

The act of the Legislature organizing the county provided for the appointment of an Agent for the county, who was to

receive donations of grounds made for the purpose of a county seat, buildings, &c. The July term was called for the purpose of appointing such Agent, and "the lot fell upon" Ezekiel Leavell, who was duly charged with the duty of superintending the sale of town lots in the New Castle that was to be, the making of deeds, and, in addition, when a court-house, a jail, or a stray pen was to be constructed, the Agent was ordered to "offer for sale to the lowest bidder, in the town of New Castle, the building of the court-house of Henry county," or the erecting of a "pound, commonly called a stray pen," or the "jail of Henry county," as the case might be.

The Commissioners' Court was a very important institution in early times. Treasurers, Collectors, Listers, Constables, Pound-keepers, Supervisors, Road-viewers, County Agents, Township Agents, Superintendents of school sections, School Commissioners, County Surveyors, Inspectors, &c., were all the creatures of this body. It not only was the keeper of the public funds, levied or remitted the taxes, made the allowances of the other officers, but granted permits to "keep tavern". "keep store," "keep grocery," or "peddle clocks," and with equal facility fixed the price of "liquors, lodgings, horse feed, and stablage. The early Commissioner seemed equally at home, whether allowing the Treasurer fifteen dollars for his annual services, or regulating the cost of a half pint of whisky, quart of cider or "gallon of oats or corn."

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

On the 31st of January, 1824, the Legislature enacted that the Justices of the Peace for the several counties should constitute a "Board of Justices" for the transaction of "county business," with all the powers and duties heretofore exercised by the Commisssioners. It was made the duty of "each and every Justice in the several townships to meet" at the seat of Justice on the first Monday in September following, "and then and there to organize themselves into a County Board of Justices, by electing one of their body President," &c., "and to meet on the first Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November, in each and every year," at such time, unless the

Circuit Court happened to be in session on that day, in which case they were to meet on the Monday after its adjournment. Any three of these Justices were competent to transact business, except at the May and November terms, when it should require at least five members, and a less number than a quorum could meet from day to day and compel the attendance of others.

It was made the duty of the Justices "to be punctual in their attendance at their January, May, and November sessions, and for every failure thereof, without a reasonable excuse, "such Justice might be indicted or fined not to exceed twenty dollars."

The Clerk of the Circuit Court was required to attend on the sittings of the Board and write up its proceedings. The attendance of the Sheriff, in person or by deputy, was required, and it was made the duty of such officer to execute the decrees of said Board.

On the 26th day of January, 1827, the Board of Justices was abolished, and the Board of Commissioners revived in the county of Henry and nine other counties lying in the central part of the State. This new arrangement took effect on the first day of August of the same year.

CIRCUIT COURT

The first term of the Circuit Court was held September 30, 1822, by Thomas R. Stanford and Elisha Long, Esqrs. Associate Justices, Miles Eggleston, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, not being present. The court assembled, as the law directed, at the house of Mr. Hobson, but availed itself of the privilege of securing better quarters at once by adopting Charles Jamison's log cabin as the court-house, as the following extract from the first record will show:

"At a Henry County Circuit Court, begun at the house of Joseph Hobson, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, passed on the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and adjourned to the house of Charles Jamison, in the county aforesaid, on Monday, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

With the exception of the recording of the official bond of

Mr. Rene Julian, Clerk, on a fly-leaf of the docket, this is the first entry ever made by the Circuit Court of Henry county. After the paragraph above recited, is found recorded a copy of the commissions of Judges Stanford and Long, bearing date of July 5, 1822, in which His Excellency Governor Jonathan Jennings sends greeting to all men and "the rest of mankind" that he has commissioned the aforesaid T. R. Stanford and the aforesaid Elisha Long Associate Judges:

"For the county of Henry for and during the term of seven years, and until his successors be appointed and qualified should he so long behave well."

On the back of each commission seems to have been the following endorsement by the Sheriff:

"Be it remembered that, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1822, personally came the within commissioned, Thos. R. Stanford (or Elisha Long). and took the oath against dueling, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the oath to support the Constitution of this State, and also the oath of office as an Assoociate Judge of the Henry Circuit Court. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 7th day of August, 1822 JESSE H. HEALY, Sheriff of Henry County

The credentials of the two Judges, of the Sheriff and Clerk being duly disposed of, Jesse H. Healy

"Returned into this court the writ of venire facias heretofore issued out out of this court, with the following panel to serve as Grand Jurors, the present term, to-wit: Daniel Heaton, whom the court appoints as foreman, Joseph Wats, Ezekiel Leavell, Absalom Harvey, Wm. Bell, David Baily, John Baker, Jesse Cox, Samuel Dill, John Dougherty, Jacob Parkhurst, Richard Parsons, Wm. Riden, Dempsey Rees, and David Thompson, good and lawful men, and householders of the county of Henry, who being duly sworn and by the court charged, retired to their room to deliberate."

Of this first Grand Jury, consisting of fifteen members, we believe Dempsey Rees is the only living representative. The room to which they "retired to deliberate" was a convenient log heap hard by. Lot Bloomfield, producing a licence signed by the presiding Judge, was permitted to practice in the court, upon taking the necessary oath. He was also made Prosecuting Attorney for "this and the succeeding term of this court and until a successor be appointed."

The next entry shows that Andrew Shannon so far forgot the dignity and solemnity of the occasion as to "swear two profane oaths in the presence of the court" for which he was

promptly fined two dollars, and the Clerk ordered to issue an execution for the same.

On the next day the court ordered that the "permanent seal of Henry county shall be engraved on brass, with a vignette of an eagle and stars equal to the number of States in the Union," the size to be about that of a dollar, and around the margin the words, "Henry Circuit Court." An "ink scrawl, with the words Henry county inserted therein," was to be the temporary seal.

On the second day of the term Henry Burkman came into court, and, being duly sworn, declared his intention of becoming a **bona fide** citizen of the United States, and that he "abjures all allegiance to all foreign princes and potentates whatever, and particulary to George Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Prince of Wales."

The Grand Jury then returned into court with the result of their deliberations, which consisted of four bills of indictment for assault and battery, to-wit: one against Solomon Byrkett, two against Samuel Bedson, and one against Peter Smith. Bedson then appeared at "the bar of the court" and acknowledged himself guilty as charged in the indictment, and, dispensing with a jury, threw himself upon the mercy of the court "which after due deliberation being had therein," it was considered by the court that he make his fine to the State in the sum of one dollar" and stand committed till the same be paid. The Judges then allowed themselves four dollars each, and the Prosecutor five dollars, and adjourned till March following; and thus ended the first term of the Circuit Court of Henry county.

At the March term, Bloomfield failed to put in an appearance, and James Gilmore, a resident attorney, was appointed to prosecute "the pleas of the State."

The following panel of Grand Jurors were selected for this term:

Wm. McKimmy, foreman, Solomon Byrkett, Abijah Cain, Jacob Elliott, Moses Fink, George Hanby, Daniel Jackson, John K. Nutt, Allen Hunt, Shaphet McCray, Wm. Morris, Thomas Ray and Asahel Woodard.

Of course all "good and lawful men," although Solomon Byrkett was then under indictment for an unlawful act, and was,

on the same day, brought to the bar of the court, and, to use the quaint language of the record,

"It being forthwith demanded of him how he will acquit himself of the charges set forth in the indictment, for plea says he is not guilty as he stands indicted, and for trial thereof puts himself upon the country and the said James Gilmore, Prosecutor aforesaid, doth the like; and thereupon came a jury, to-wit: Wm. Shannon, Nathan Pearson, James Rozell, Samuel Bedson, Cristopher Bundy, Minor Fox, Jacob Richey, Hugh McDaniel, Wm. Row (or Roe), John Blunt, Josiah Clawson, and Jacob Writer,"

and thus was formed the first Traverse Jury of Henry County, March 31st, 1823, and of the number there is probably not one alive to-day.

Byrkett was acquitted, and the court ordered "that he go thereof hence without delay."

There was but one civil action tried, during this term, but the Grand Jury returned into court, on the second day, seven indictments: one against the owner of the court-house, for selling liquor without license; one against Wesley Prior, Eli Ellis, and Charles See, "for rout;" one each against Commissioners Elisha Shortridge and Alan Shepherd, for "extortion," and three cases of assault and battery. The cases for extortion, perhaps, were what would, at this day, be termed taking usurious interest. At least there seems to have been no further notice taken of the matter, the order book not indicating that they were dismissed, quashed, continued or tried.

At this distant day, it will seem a little strange that the best or foremost men of the times should be found among the law-breakers and among the first "hauled over the coals" for it.

This March term of the court fixed a scale of prices for the Clerk to be governed by in taking bail of those charged with offences, as follows: For assault and battery, $100: for routs, $50; for extortion $100; selling spirituous liquor without license, $20; and subsequently it further instructed that for indictments for perjury the bail should be $300; for violations of the "Estray act," $100; for affray, $50; and for robbery on the public highway, the sum of $100. From all of which it would seem that selling liquor license was a mere peccadillo,

that perjury was quite a grave offence, and that for two, three, or four men to engage in a nice little "set to" would require only half the bail demanded of one man who attacked another without first obtaining his consent, and it will also be noticed that assault and battery was placed on a par with highway robbery.

At the March term, the Grand Jury, thirteen in number, were allowed $19.50 for their services, and the Prosecutor $8 for prosecuting the pleas of the State and drawing up the seven indictments and such other services as he could render, and was continued for the next term and until a successor should be appointed, although not at the time a licensed attorney, and the court adjourned, after a three days' session, without disposing of a single case, except the trial of one of the Grand Jurors heretofore alluded to. It was probably owing to the fact that nothing had been completed that the Judges only allowed themselves $3 for their services.

A special session was called, on the 28th day of April, 1823 (in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of 1822, concerning vagrants*), on account of a charge of vagrancy against a citizen of Henry county. The following panel of sixteen Grand Jurors, "good and lawful men," were selected to consider whether the person so charged with vagrancy was

---

*Every person who shall be suspected to get his livelihood by gaming and every able bodied person, who is found loitering and wandering about and not having wherewithal to maintain himself by some visible property, and who doth not betake himself to labour or some honest calling to procure a livelihood, and all persons who quit their habitation and leave their wives and children without suitable means of subsistence, whereby they suffer or may become chargeable to the county, and all other idle, vagrant, dissolute persons, rambling about without any visible means of subsistence, shall be deemed and considered as vagrants.—(Revised Laws, 1824, page 421.)

Such person was to give bond in the sum of $50, or be committed to jail, till the meeting of the Circuit Court, and if found to be a vagrant until twenty-one years of age, to some useful trade or occupation, and if within the meaning of the law, he was, if a minor, to be "bound out," over twenty-one years of age, he was to be hired out by the Sheriff for any time not exceeding nine months. The money received for his hire was to be applied to the payment of his debts, and the balance to be given to him at the expiration of his time, provided, however, that, if he had a wife and children, the surplus went to them, and he might also avoid being hired out by giving security that he would return to his family and follow some useful occupation.

such "within the meaning of the law."

John Dorrah, foreman, Charles Jamison, James Stanford, Samuel Dill, Asahel Woodard, Wm. McDowell, Obadiah R. Weaver, Moses Fink, Sr., Allan Shepherd, Cristopher Bundy, George Hanby, Thomas Watkins, Wm. Bunday, Joshua Welborn, Andrew Shannon, Moses Allis.

Of this jury of "lawful men" two only were under indictment at the time for violating the laws of the land. Twelve of the sixteen have passed from works to rewards. James Stanford, Asahel Woodard, Wm. McDowell, and Joshua Welborn are still alive, and reside in the county.

The principal expenses for this term of court were: Sixteen Grand Jurors, $12; bailiff, 75 cents; Prosecutor, $2; two Judges,$4; total, $18.75.

Jamison, for selling liquor without license, was tried at the next term of the court, found guilty, and fined three dollars, which was just what he charged the court for the use of the cabin as a court room. As he was afterward granted license to sell liquors, it is evident that the offence consisted not so much in the sale of the liquor, as in having neglected to replenish the almost empty treasury with the five dollars, which was levied solely for purposes of revenue, and not in anywise intended to restrict the traffic.

The August term of the Circuit Court was held by the Associate Judges, Hon. Miles Eggleston, Presiding Judge, not, as yet, having deigned to visit our county.

To call to the minds of some of the older citizens men once familiar to them, the names of the Grand Jury are given also:

John Dorrah, foreman, as usual, Levi Butler, Ebenezer Goble, Thomas Leonard, Thomas Watkins, John Blunt, George Hobson, James McKimmy, Robert Smith, Allen Hunt, Jesse Cox, John Marshall, Nathan Davis, and Josiah Morris.

Josiah Morris and R. Smith are the only representatives of this jury. After a three days' session, the jury returned into court two indictments for assault and battery, three for affray, one for violation of the estray law, one for robbery, and one for perjury. In the five years immediately succeeding the organization of the county, ninety-one "true bills" were found for various offences "against the peace and dignity" of the State of Indiana. Something of the nature of the ills to which society

was subjected at that early day will be seen from the character of these presentments as follows, to-wit:

Assault and battery	44	Larceny	2
Affray	24	Lewdness	1
Rout	1	Violating Estray Law	1
Rape	4	Selling without License	1
Gaming	5	Obstructing Process	1
Extortion	2	Negligence in Office	1
Robbery	1		
Vagrancy	1	Total	91
Perjury	2		

What would our citizens think to-day of having four-fifths of the time of our courts taken up with the adjustment of personal encounters between our citizens. The "fistic" proclivities of our citizens are, without doubt, very much improved in forty years.

Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, the President Judge for the Fifth Circuit put in an appearance for the first time November 17, 1823, this being the fifth session since the county was organized. The following order appears on the docket for that day:

"On motion, it is ordered that it be suggested on the records of this court that Reuben Ball, the plaintiff in this cause is deceased, since the last term of this court."

And, we suppose, the suggestion was made accordingly. The next cause was "continued till the next term of court, and the court take time until then to consider of the law arising in said case."

The next order was that all indictments found by the Grand Jury, at the August term, be quashed, and the defendants in said indictments be thereof quit and discharged, &c.*. To this his autograph is appended—the only time it occurs on the order book.

It would seem that W. W. Wick was made Judge of the Circuit, in 1824, but, being elected Secretary of State. Governor Hendricks appointed Bethuel F. Morris President Judge, "in the room" of said Wick.

---

*The reason for this seems to have been that the Legislature had changed the time of holding courts for this circuit, of which change our home Judges had not been apprised, and so went on with the August term as usual. The indictments were all quashed but seem to have been immediately revived by the jury then in session.

In October, 1825, John Anderson succeeded Thomas R. Stanford as Judge.

While Anderson was on the bench, there was an appeal case came up before him and his associate, in which he was defendant, and it is noticeable that the defendant gained the case and his costs off the plaintiff, and then allowed himself two dollars for extra services at that session. It is not to be inferred from this that justice was not done, for the Judge soon brought suit in his own court, as Paymaster of the Indiana Militia, against Sheriff Healy, for failure to collect the muster fines off the conscientious people of the county, and, after continuing the case from day to day and term to term, he was finally beaten, Bethuel Morris, perhaps, presiding when the decision was reached.

Soon after this, one Jacob Tharp filed an information in court to the effect that the said Judge Anderson was an alien, and therefore not competent to fill the position occupied. A rule was granted against the Judge to show why he should not be ousted from his seat. This he must have done to the satisfaction of the court, as he continued to hold on to his position, and at a subsequent term he obtained judgment for costs against Tharp, Anderson and his associate apparently deciding the case. So much for early courts and manner of doing business.

It cannot be doubted that the ends of justice were quite as faithfully subserved in that day as at present, and that it was generally quite as speedily meted out, notwithstanding the quaintness of style and rather "hifalutin" ring of some of the proceedings.

FIRST ATTORNEYS

—o—

It has already been mentioned that Lot Bloomfield, Esq., was "sworn in" as the first Prosecutor of "the pleas of the State" for the Henry Circuit. There were but four indictments

found, all for assault and battery, and, as one of the culprits "lit out," another was found not guilty, and still another plead guilty and was only fined one dollar for two offences, the Prosecutor, doubtless, felt that his luck was none of the best. It is said that information was lodged with the jury that some graceless scamp had been guilty of larceny, but, just before the finding or returning of a bill, the foreman learned that he had left the county; so it was concluded that it would be a waste of ammunition to finish proceedings against him, and they at once dropped the case. This did not suit the Attorney, who gambled considerably, and called the attention of the jury to the fact that it cost much labor to draw up the papers in each case, and showed them that he was at great expense in traveling to and from court for board, &c., &c. The court made him the very liberal allowance of five dollars, which was one dollar more than their honors received, but it does not seem to have been satisfactory, as he came no more, although appointed for more than one term.

James Gilmore, afterward a Justice of the Peace, and not yet a full fledged attorney, was appointed in Bloomfield's place the next term.

James Noble, James Raridan, and Abraham Elliott, father of Judge Elliott, were admitted to practice in this first court.

At the August term, 1823, Charles Test, Esq., and Martin M. Ray were admitted as attorneys and counsellors at law, "and thereupon took the oath of office."

At the April term, 1824, James B. Ray, James Mendall, Calvin Fletcher, Oliver H. Smith, and Philip Sweetser were admitted to practice.

At the April term, 1825, Harvey Gregg, Esq., appeared with a regular commission as Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, Henry county had previously been in the Third Circuit. At this term Abraham Elliott was appointed Master of Chancery, whatever that may be, and Moses Cox was admitted to the bar.

In October of the same year, Calvin Fletcher presented his credentials as Prosecutor for the Circuit.

FIRST ATTORNEYS

At the October term 1826, James Whitcomb appeared with credentials as Prosecutor for the Circuit, and Septimus Smith and Albert G. White were admitted as attorneys.

In 1827, Samuel C. Sample, appeared as a licensed attorney and "took the oath" as "counsellor at law at the bar of the court."

In 1828, on motion of Charles H. Test, Marinus Willitt and David Patton were admitted.

At the October term, 1828, on motion of S. C. Sample, Wm. Daily and Caleb B. Smith, having produced license signed by "two President Judges of the State of Indiana," were admitted to practice in the Henry Circuit Court, and, on motion of James Raridan, Esq., John S. Newman was in like manner admitted.

In 1829, W. W. Wick, Prosecuting Attorney, and James T. Brown were admitted to the bar.

In 1830, James Perry was Prosecutor of the pleas of the State.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that the early practitioners at the Henry county bar included many of the ornaments of the legal profession of our State. At a later day, came Parker, Julian, Morton, and others scarcely less noted, to say nothing of resident attorneys, of whom a number have won a name abroad. Among those who were quite frequent in their attendance upon our earlier courts were quite a number who have distinguished themselves as orators, members of Congress, Governors of our State, and eminent jurists. With such examples before us as the Rays, Whitcomb, the two Smiths, Test, Parker, Julian, Morton, and others, one is liable to indulge the reflection that the Henry county bar was more ably served in early times at present.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the tendency of a general diffusion of knowledge is to lessen the difference between men, growing out of their acquirements, and he who may have seemed almost a prodigy of learning forty years ago might not to-day pass for much more than an ordinary person. Great talents and great learning will, doubtless, be treated with much consideration for all time to come, but the time has long

passed when any man can wield such influence over his fellows as did Demosthenes. It is undoubtedly true that greater attainments are expected in many of the stations in life than formerly, and the legal profession is no exception.

So, when a friend of ours remarked that the Tests, Raridans, Smiths, Whitcombs, &c., who graced the early bar of this county "were all well enough in their day," but could not "hold a candle" to the present corps of attorneys, we were disposed to attach some weight to his opinions.

COUNTY BUILDINGS

—o—

The act providing for the organization of the county made it the duty of the Commissioners to provide for the erection of suitable county buildings, within one year after their election.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE

In obedience to this provision, the Commissioners, in February, 1823, ordered that

"The Agent of Henry County shall offer for sale to the lowest bidder in the town of New Castle, the building of the court-house of Henry county, of the following dimensions, to-wit: being logs twenty-two by eighteen feet, each log to face not less than twelve inches at the little end, being seven inches thick, twelve rounds high, with a cabin roof, to consist of eleven joists, to be four inches by nine, the joists to be eight feet nine inches from the floor, &c., &c."

The sills of this imposing structure were to be of durable timber, one foot from the ground, with a good rock or stone under each corner, a puncheon floor below, and plank floor above, with two windows above and three below, consisting of twelve lights each; and they further instructed that the

"Sale of the above described building be on the Wednesday after the second Monday in May next, with a good door three feet wide, six feet six inches high."

At the May term following, the Board rescinded the above order, and at once substituted another with further and more "workmanlike" specifications. In these specifications, the side

logs were to be twenty-six feet long, and end logs twenty feet, while they were to face at least twelve inches in the middle, and sills and sleepers to be of good durable timber, and to be placed on six suitable sized stones, the floor to be of puncheons hewed smooth and solid, and the lower story to be at least nine feet between joists. The second floor to be of plank, and the second story was to be at least five feet from the floor to the top of the last round of logs, "or square." There were also to be two doors so cut as to make the center of the door "nine feet from the end of the building" (which end is not specified), but they were to be "so hanged as to open on that end of the house intended for spectators," and they were to be hanged on strong iron hinges, with a "good lock on what may be considered the front door," and a bar so as to fasten the other. This time there were to be two fifteen-light windows, and a strong partition of bannisters, at least four feet high, to separate the court from the spectators, with a strong gate in it, fastening on the inside, and the second floor was to be reached by a "good strong set of straight steps, commonly called mill steps." The building was to be "well chinked and daubed and covered with good oak boards confine with sufficient weight poles."

The order for letting the court-house provides that it be "advertised in three of the most public places in the county, and in the Western Times, a paper published in Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana," and it was, in "height, materials and construction, to be similar to the court-house in Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana."

The said building was ordered to be placed on the southeast corner of lot four, block twelve, which was a little southwest of the present site. So soon as the building was covered, the contractor was to receive twenty dollars of the "purchase money, and it was also stipulated that it was to be completed before the second Monday in February.

According to arrangement, the Agent did "sell the court-house," on the 14th of May, 1823, to George Barnard, for $247, and in May following the Commissioners adjourned from the house of John Smith to the new court-house, which they for-

mally accepted, as it was done according to contract. Once established in a building adequate to the wants and fully comporting with the dignity and wealth of our flourishing county —one that cost them a sum about equal to the tax duplicate for three years, it cannot be doubted but the Commissioners felt immeasurable relief. Doubtless the tax-payers grumbled at the extravagance of those fellows who could thus squander $247, and they were soon rewarded by being permitted to retire to the rest and quietude of private life.

The jail, court-house, and stray pen, or pound, being completed, a "long spasm of retrenchment and economy" occurred, until the county, fast becoming rich, began to grow proud, and, in 1831, ordered the building of a

SECOND COURT HOUSE

Which was to be "forty feet square, walls included," the foundation "to be dug eighteen inches beneath the surface of the ground, the walls to be two feet thick from the foundation three feet up," the lower story to be fifteen feet high, and the upper story to be twelve.

This time, instead of a "cabin roof" sufficiently weighted down with poles, it was to have one of good yellow poplar "join shingles," eighteen inches in length, "to be pitched from each square to the center," the whole to be surmounted with an eight square cupola, eight feet in diameter, to "arise" twenty feet, eight feet of the distance to be enclosed with "Venecian blinds," and said cupola to be surmounted by a suitable cap from which was to be raised a spear bearing a wooden ball, ten inches in diameter, "nicely gilt," and still above this a neat vane, and higher yet "a cross with a gilt ball on each end," and the whole surmounted with a "neat cap" on top of the spear.

Let the reader picture to himself the transition from the little cramped up, cabin roofed, puncheon floored, chinked and daubed, poorly lighted, hewed log concern, standing high and dry upon six "nigger heads," and an outside chimney, to this spacious brick, with twenty-three windows of twenty-four lights each, and a large folding door and "fan light" above, with foundations hidden away the enormous distance of eighteen

inches under ground, and the whole surmounted with a cupola, which, for architectural design and finish, must have been the wonder of the age, and he cannot but be struck with the amazing strides in the paths of luxury taken by our forefathers. We are amazed at the old fellows, not one in twenty of whom had anything better than a cabin at home, to be willing to undertake the erection of a "temple of justice" of such proportions and at such an enormous cost, as it seemed at that time, as there were but seventy-five dollars and three-fourths of a cent in the treasury to commence on.

The building was nevertheless sold to one Nathan Crawford, in the latter part of the year 1831, "he being the lowest bidder," for the sum of $5,315, to be paid on the 1st of January each year, for five years as follows: in 1832, $400; in 1833, $700; in 1834, $1,000; in 1835, $1,200; in 1836, the balance. The walls were to be up and covered and all outside wood work was to be completed by January 1, 1834, and two years to be allowed for finishing off the costly interior. In short, it was expected that the contractor would "push things," and spend something like a thousand dollars a year. Robert Murphey was allowed $2.50 for furnishing the design of this elaborate structure. About nine o'clock, on Thursday morning, January 7, 1836, comes the said Nathan Crawford, and moves the Commissioners, Robert Murphey, Tabor W. McKee, and John Whittaker to take the job off his hands; which they promptly declined to do, and declared that they had examined the "said court-house" and "are of the opinion" that it is deficient in almost every particular, that the "roof leaks," plastering is not neatly done; and carpenter work ditto, and that the "contract is forfeited in toto, and the materials out of which said house is constructed are, in a great many cases, deficient."

This was "rough" on the said Crawford, but he had to bear it till the March term, when a compromise was effected, and the building was received at $4,500, which was docking him $815 only.

The first court-house, though so soon rejected, was certainly in good plight, and to-day, after the lapse of more than a

third of a century, a portion of it is doing good services as a pig sty on the premises of M. L. Powell, Esq. The second or brick building was destroyed by fire, about the time of the assembling of a county convention, on the 13th day of February, 1864.

THE FIRST JAIL

At the February term, 1823, the Commissioners also ordered the sale of "the jail of Henry county," which, they specify, shall be

"Of the dimensions fourteen feet square, seven feet between the floors, the logs to be square ten inches, to be dovetailed at each corner and pinned; upper and lower floor to consist of logs squared of the same dimensions, the upper floor each log to be pinned down with one inch and one-half auger, one round of logs above the upper floor fit down, the door to be three feet wide, the shutter to be made to two inch oak plank doubled, and be well spiked and hung with good and sufficient hinges to open outside with a good and sufficient bar with staples and lock, a cabin roof, the lower floor to be laid on two oak sills, and the house to be built on the top thereof, one window one foot square with four inch square-bars of iron to be sufficiently let in."

This was not a very imposing structure to a man outside, but once shut in, say in July or August, especially if there were several of the "four inch square" iron bars across the one window (a foot square), all efforts to escape must have soon become quite feeble. The reader of these specifications (which were doubtless clear enough to the Commissioners,) may be a little puzzled to determine whether "the house to be built on the top thereof" was to be placed on the lower floor, or whether the house was to have a second story intended for a jailer's residence or some such purpose.

It was subsequently ordered that the jail should be completed before the second Monday in August, and that the Clerk should issue a county order to the builder for twenty dollars so soon as the building shall be "erected to the height of four rounds."

Obediah R. Weaver, being the lowest bidder, undertook "the faithful performance" of the contract for $120.

Although this building was to have been completed in August, 1823, we find that, in May, 1824, the Board refused to receive it, "inasmuch as it is considered that the same has not

been executed according to contract." The building was subsequently received of Mr. Weaver, and forty-five dollars paid in full for the work; twenty dollars having been previously advanced, when the structure was but "four rounds high."

This jail was soon found to be inadequate, and the growing wants of the times induced the Commissioners to order the "selling" of

THE SECOND JAIL

Which was also to be built of timber. It was really to be an extension of the old one, the door of which was to be taken away and the space filled with logs. The addition was to be built adjoining the old part, leaving only eight inches between, which was afterward to be filled with timber. The new part was to have one window like the old one, one foot square, and when carried up to the height of the old one, a second story was to be built on, of logs, extending over both, and to be entered from one end by a "strong stairway," and the only entrance to the lower story was to be through a strong trap door, two feet square, "to be made secure with a strong bar of iron and good and sufficient lock," &c. Once let down into one of these "black holes," the most hardened desperado could dismiss all fears of "the dogs biting him" so long as his incarceration continued.

On the 7th of January, 1830, Moses Brown, Esq. undertook the reconstruction of said jail, for the sum of $97.50, which was certainly cheap enough even in those days.

The rule that all things earthly must pass away seems to have made no exceptions in favor of Henry county jails. In less than five years from the completion of the second jail or "goal," the Commissioners ordered a third to be advertised and erected. This time the external walls were to be of brick. The foundation was to be set in the ground two feet, and to be twenty-eight inches in thickness. Above, the wall was to be thirteen inches thick, and eighteen feet by twenty-five in dimensions, and two stories in height. The floor of the prisons or "dungeons" were to be of good oak timber ten inches thick, and, on top of this floor of good oak plank one and one-half

inches thick. Just inside the brick walls and on top of the floor, was to be "built a log wall" of "hewn timber, ten inches square, to be laid down half dovetailed," and seven feet high. And this was to be lined with one and one -half inch beech plank, and "cross lined" and well spiked on wide "cut spikes, six inches in length" and not to exceed three inches distant. The wooden walls were to be continued so as to make two tiers of dungeons, but the upper ones were not required to be so well lined, or otherwise made so strong. The upper story was, doubtless, intended for the more corrigible class of culprits, while the more hardened sinners were to be "sent below."

The dungeons in the lower story were to be ready for occupants by the third Monday of October, and the whole structure by the first Monday in May, 1836.

"At a sale held at the court-house," to "sell the building of the goal," Miles Murphey, jr., "bid off the same for $1,100," $500 to be paid January 1, 1836, and the residue in one year. This work was done according to contract, and the structure, with little amendment, stood the racket for about thirty years, and until torn down to make room for the splendid edifice now decorating the public square.

STRAY PEN

A stray pen or pound, in early days, was considered an indispensable appurtenance of every "well regulated" county. Stock was much more given to straying, no doubt, in early times than at present. The love of home, or faculty of inhabitiveness, was probably not so well developed then as now, while the powers of locomotion were generally much better, especially with the porkers. The time and money lost in looking up lost stock in this or any other new county, thirty or forty years ago, notwithstanding the comparatively small amount kept, was much larger then at present, and, doubtless, led the assembled wisdom of our early General Assemblies to give it more careful thought than they now devote to some of the great questions of the hour.

By an act of 1824, it was made the duty of the "Commissioners in each and every county in the State to cause a pound

to be erected at or near the court-houses, with a good and sufficient fence, gate, lock, and key, where all stray horses, mules, and asses, above two years old, taken up within twenty miles of the court-house, shall be kept on the first day of every Circuit Court, for three succeeding terms, after the same shall be taken up, from eleven until three o'clock in each day, that the owner may have the opportunity of claiming his, her, or their property, and any person having taken up such property, and living more than twenty miles from the court-house, was not compelled to "exhibit it more than once."

In obedience to some such act as this, the Henry County Commissioners ordered such an enclosure made or "sold" the

"Erecting of a pound, commonly called a stray pen, the said pen to be erected in the southwest corner of the public square, the said pen is to be forty feet square, to be erected at least five feet high, and of good and durable timber commonly called a post and rail fence, with a gate and lock to the same."

Minor Fox undertook this great "public enterprise" for the sum of $12.50 and "gave bond with sureties approved of by the Commissioners of Henry county," and faithfully performed the labor within four months in so satisfactory a manner that the Commissioners accepted it, and made him the first Pound-keeper.

COUNTY ASYLUM

The buildings and belongings of the establishment where the county's poor are cared for ought to be a matter of more interest to the people of Henry than is generally manifested. Caring for those unfortunate persons who have, from any cause, become unable to care for themselves, has been accepted by the County Commissioners as a duty, ever since the meeting of the first Board, in 1822, and, although the arrangement for the comfort of paupers may have seemed parsimonious at times, surrounding circumstances must be taken into account. It would never do to make the fare, comforts, and general attractiveness of the asylum such that able-bodied, but lazy, shiftless, persons, of whom there are a few in every community, would seek for a residence at the county home, and beside the item, "on account of poor," has ever been a large one in the "budget" of Henry county, and is largely on the increase.

On the 6th day of March, 1839, Commissioners Shawhan, Corwine and Ball, purchased of William Silver a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, about one mile northwest of New Castle, for the sum of $2,000. In May following, a contract was made with John D. Foosha for keeping the paupers as well as for the building of a "poor house," and it was also ordered that "all persons who are now, or may hereafter become, a county charge, shall be removed, as the law directs, to the poor house provided for that purpose."

Just what sort of a house this was to be, or the price paid to the man who bought it, the records do not show, but, on the 4th of January, 1844, a special session of the Board was called to receive sealed proposals for the building of another house, which was to be of brick, with a cellar under one wing, fourteen by thirty feet. The size of said building is not specified, but it was to have a porch on three sides of the same, with fourteen posts and bannisters between, from which it may be inferred that it was of considerable size. The brick were to be burned on the place, and all the sills, sleepers, posts, and plates were to be got off the farm. The brick work was to be painted red and penciled with white, and the porch painted drab. John Shroyer, Miles Murphey, jr., and Dr. Reed were appointed to superintend the building of the said house. John H. Polsley undertook the work for $1,100, and was allowed, for extra work, the sum of twenty dollars. The Superintendents each received twenty dollars for their services.

This building was burned down, and the paupers rendered homeless, in May, 1857, when the Commissioners promptly ordered the building of another and more commodious structure at an expense of about $7,000.

For two or three years, the contract was made with Foosha to care for the paupers that might, from time to time, be sent to him at the rate of $1.25 per head per week, with some little extra allowances in "extreme cases," he paying $150 for the rent of the farm.

In 1841, the Commissioners resolved to turn over a new leaf, and so they let the contract to "board, clothe and feed" all

paupers, and "to treat them in a humane manner, and especially to attend to the moral instruction of said paupers," to Samuel Hoover and Mark Modlin, for three years from the 1st of March, 1842, at one dollar per capita per week, they paying $125 for rent of farm. At the end of this time, they called for "sealed proposals" for keeping the paupers, raising the rent of the farm to $150. The position had come to be looked upon as being so desirable that there was strife over it and Mr. Fooshee instituted an unsuccessful suit to secure possession of it, after the contract was awarded to other parties for three years. In 1844, he was a successful applicant, giving twenty-five dollars more than had been previously paid for the use of the farm, and agreeing to take, "board, clothe, feed, and lodge," and morally instruct all paupers, for 62½ cents per head per week, and bring in no other charge whatever. This was quite a coming down, but after he had given bond to the satisfaction of the Board, he seems to have "flew the track," and Mark Modlin was awarded the prize at 75 cents per head per week, for one year.

Afterward the rent of the farm was reduced to $100 per year, and 75 cents per week was allowed for keeping the paupers, and to "board, clothe, feed, humanely treat, and morally instruct," &c., which was cheap as dirt.

It is pleasant to know that our late Commissioners have turned over still another leaf, and do not now let that important charge on the sole condition of economy, and yet we hear no complaint on this score.

The farm has been enlarged to 280 acres, much of the late purchases being first class bottom land. The Superintendent, Mr. Mahlon D. Harvey, now serving his second term, receives a salary for managing the farm for the county. At the beginning of the year, there were thirty-eight paupers in the asylum.

CLERK'S AND RECORDER'S OFFICES

In the earliest days of the county, the position of a county officer was not a very lucrative one. The records of their transactions were very brief and imperfect, and for a whole term of court might have been carried on a few scraps of paper in a vest pocket. One man acted as Clerk and Recorder and per-

formed many of the duties now developing upon the Auditor, an office not created for twenty years after the county was organized. In this state of affairs, some small room that could be rented for fifteen or twenty dollars per year was all sufficient for one of the officers, and in fact, there was but little use for a room, except at stated intervals, for a few years, and a party having business with the court would be as likely as any way to find its Clerk out in his corn field, with a hoe in his hand, or in his clearing, grubbing.

Of course this sort of thing could not last always, and we accordingly find that the Commissioners let the building of a Clerk's and Recorder's office to Thomas Ginn for the sum of $844. The same was to be a one-story brick building, eighteen feet wide and thirty-eight feet in length, divided into two rooms. As hundreds of our readers will fully recollect it as occupying the southeast corner of the public square, down to November of the year 1867, when the offices were removed into the new court-house, no lengthy description of it is desirable.

THE AUDITOR'S AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,

On the northeast corner of the public square, erected in 1847, George Lowe, contractor, for the sum of $545, was the counterpart of the last named building in almost every particular.

These little buildings, doubtless, answered the purpose intended quite well, when first constructed, but the rapid accumulation of records and papers, and great increase of public business, and number of persons doing business, had, for a number of years, rendered it apparent that their days of usefulness were drawing to a close, when the catastrophe of 1864 "opened the way," rather unexpectedly, for the building of

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

After the burning of the second court-house, in 1864, the Commissioners rented Murphey Hall, which, by adoption, became the court-house of the county, and continued to be so used till the completion of the present beautiful and commodious structure, in 1869.

At the time of the conflagration, some of the public records and a great mass of official papers, stored away in one of the

jury rooms, for want of room elsewhere, all more or less valuable, were lost or destroyed.

Commissioners Edwards, Minesinger, and Phelps at once set to work to devise ways and means for the erection of a new building dedicated to justice. There were several essential points to be secured in this proposed edifice. It must be free from dampness, which would destroy the precious records of the county, on which so much of the "peace and quiet" of our community depends. It must, of course, be fire proof, and sufficiently commodious for all legitimate purposes not only now, but for many years to come; must be of durable materials, and last, if least, it must be "good looking," a monument of the enterprise and taste of the people of one of the wealthy counties of the State. All these prerequisites have been faithfully complied with, and our county can boast of an edifice second to none in the State in all the essentials of such a structure.

The cut with which this work is embellished gives a very fair representation of the external appearance of the building, coming as near doing it justice as a single view can be well made to do, though we fancy that it makes the building appear a little shorter than it really is, and giving the tower a little more prominence than it deserves.

The main building is sixty-feet wide by eighty-two feet in length, while the tower, which serves as main entrance and the initial point of the stairway to the court-room, jury room, &c., above, adds some nineteen feet more, making the extreme length one hundred and one feet. The height of the walls is fifty feet and of the tower one hundred and ten feet from the foundation.

There is a cellar under the building with a labyrinth of arched passages, or halls, or whatever the name is which contain not only the furnaces and flues for heating every part of the building above, but furnish ample room for the storage of the annual supply of fuel.

Of the capaciousness and convenience of the rooms for the county officers, on the first floor, it would exceed the limits of this work to speak minutely, and an attempted

description without entering into the minutiae would be futile. There is a large fire proof and almost burglar proof vault connected with each of the offices for the storage of the abundant and valuable archives on file.

The vaults to the Auditor's and Clerk's offices have been supplied with suitable cases and pigeon holes for the ponderous tomes and innumerable papers, not in daily use but indispensable for reference in emergencies. In the first named vault there are shelves to hold ninety-eight of the largest sized records, while there have already accumulated one hundred and forty bound volumes, some of the earliest of which are of a size that will admit of three or four being placed in the niche allotted to the larger ones. This room is also supplied with 1,428 pigeon holes.

The vault to the Clerk's office has room for one hundred and nineteen volumes of the larger size on the shelves, while the bound records already accumulated exceed two hundred, most of which are of a large size. Three-fourths of them probably cost the county little short of twenty dollars each on an average.

The court-rooms, rooms for the grand and traverse juries, Sheriff's room, &c., reached by the main stairway, are all worthy of a more extended notice than this work will allow. The court-room itself, about sixty-five feet by fifty feet, is one of the finest and best appointed in the State, both as to convenience and tasteful ornamentation. The fresco painting on its walls and ceiling alone cost about $1,400, and, as a consequence, ought to be a thing of beauty.

The entire cost of this magnificent "temple of Justice," so well constructed and of such materials as to withstand the ordinary ravages of the "tooth of Time," till several generations shall have passed away, has been about $120,000. This is seemingly a large sum, but it must be remembered that everything used, cost "war prices," and already, by comparison with other public buildings, it is coming to be regarded as not too large a sum for such a building. Although there has been no little grumbling by some of the tax-payers, it can safely be predicted

that the next generation, at least, will thank the Commissioners who ordered its erection, and give full credit to Mr. M. F. Edwards for having efficiently superintended the construction of the same and completing it in less time than was required for the former botched job which cost but $4,500.

THE PRESENT JAIL

The present county prison* is a fine well built structure, in shape somewhat like a capital letter "T," with the top of the letter representing the front of the building, which is used as a jailer's residence, and a very comfortable and handy one it is at that.

The building is complete in all its appointments, is two stories in height, with a cellar underneath, containing a furnace, &c., for warming the whole. Externally the building has the appearance of being of brick, with stone window frames secured with heavy iron rods, behind which are heavy plate glass of such a peculiar make that they do not obstruct the light while they tell none of the secrets of the interior. Inside the brick wall is a thick stone one, or rather the wall is half stone and half of brick, and just inside the stone is an iron lining of boiler iron. Next comes a corridor about three feet wide, and then an iron grating, made of heavy iron bars through which pass one and one-eighth inch rods of iron. This arrangement extends through both stories. Inside of this formidable grating, is another passage way or corridor, entirely surrounding the cells, or strong boxes, which are made of heavy iron grating and boiler iron.

The first floor is of massive stone slabs, about fifteen inches in thickness, and the second floor is of iron. There are eighteen cells in the building, not likely to be filled at one time soon,

---

*In a former page, it is stated that the jail of 1836 "stood the racket for about thirty years," which has been discovered to be an error, for the musty records since examined show that the constant bill of expenses for guarding prisoners was such that the Commissioners ordered another one built, February 11, 1851. Elisha Clift seems to have been the architect, and Jacob Elliott was selected to purchase materials and superintend it, under the "immediate orders" of the Commissioners. It was two stories in height, and thirty-six by forty feet, was of brick, with a stone floor, the cell wall being hewn timber, and lined with boiler iron, and cost about $3,500.

unless the illicit whisky dealers of our county begin to get their just deserts.

The structure was built with an eye to the safety of its inmates, and, notwithstanding a mishap or two has already occurred, it is not easy to see how a safer trap can reasonably be constructed, and it is the opinion of good judges that, with reasonable care on the part of the keeper to ward off outside influences, the most expert jail-bird could be kept till doomsday.

The cost of the building has been nearly $40,000. Robert Cluggish, Esq. most efficiently superintended its erection.

HENRY COUNTY VILLAGES

—o—

Our county seems to have been well supplied with villages, "Past and Present." The plats of thirty of these can be found on the Recorder's books. A few of these have been paper towns only, while a few others, but little more fortunate, made a start, soon got their growth, in short, were finished. In such cases, it is said, about the only appropriate thing to be done is to put a good fence around them, whitewash it, and then quit.

A majority, however, of the towns have become quite well established commercial, social, and literary centers. In point of seniority, it is impossible to determine which takes precedence, New Castle or West Liberty, as plats of each were filed on the same day—April 8, 1823—at which time the Recorder seems to have commenced his official career, although it is quite evident that lots were laid off and cabins and other improvements begun in each, the year previous.

WEST LIBERTY

This early foundation for a city was laid out by Samuel Furgason. It was located near the mouth of Montgomery's Creek, on the old State Road, or about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Knightstown.

The place grew quite favorably for a few years, had at one

time about twenty houses, and two or more groceries and dry goods stores. Dr. Elliott, who subsequently died of cholera, in New Castle, was the first physician. Bicknell Cole was first postmaster, and Aaron Maxwell first merchant. The first mail route established through the county was from Greensburg and Rushville, through West Liberty and New Castle, to Muncie, and for some time there were but two offices in the county.

Unfortunately for the hopes of the West Liberty people, the National Road was located near half a mile north of them, about 1827, when "corner lots" soon became a drug.

NEW CASTLE

The county seat of Henry county, is pleasantly located within one mile of the geographical center of the county. The Gazeteers represent Charles Jamison as "proprietor," "first settler," &c., but a reference to the records show that he had much less to do with it than others.

When the Legislative Commission, already spoken of, were in quest of a site, about one hundred acres of land were proffered by public spirited and interested parties, for the use of the county, on the sole condition that the present site should be chosen. Of this, Absalom Harvey gave twenty-eight acres; John Brumfield, twenty-eight, less two lots; A. Lewis, fourteen acres; Allan Shepherd, ten acres, and Rue and Holeman, of Wayne county, twenty-four acres, less five lots reserved.

This nice little patch in the wilderness was placed at the disposal of the County Agent, Mr. Leavell, and at once surveyed, and, by direction of the Commissioners, thrown upon the market, in July, 1822. This first sale could not have been a great success, as all the money handled by the Treasurer for that year amounted to $154 all told. In August, 1823, another sale was ordered, and the Commissioners showed their appreciation of printer's ink, by ordering the Agent to advertise in the "Richmond Weekly Intelligencer and the Indiana Statesman, a newspaper printed at Connersville." This was followed, in a few months, by another sale, and still much of New Castle remained a wilderness, and, in May, 1824, the clearing off of the public square was "sold to the lowest bidder." William

McKimmy and John Dorrah did the surveying, and received twenty-five dollars each for this service.

Charles Jamison was soon after made the first tavern keeper, and, of course, "gave bond to the satisfaction of the Board." In 1823, Isaac Bedsaul, being able to satisfy the Board that his capital did not exceed $1,000, was licensed to "keep store." His first store room was a twelve by sixteen cabin, with earthen floor and a clapboard counter, resting on stakes, driven into the earth. In this region, saw mills were yet unknown, and a frame house next to an impossibiliity. A log cabin was deemed good enough for the proudest.

But the town grew apace, and, by 1833, had about three hundred inhabiitants, of whom about one-tenth died of the cholera, in 1832-33.

The first preaching here seems to have been by Father Havens, of the M. E. Church, and was had in a log house, a little south of the present residence of B. Shirk, Esq.

The completion of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad this far, in the winter of 1854, and of a branch of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction, now called the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, together with some eight or nine turnpikes radiating in all directions, has opened up a real and prospective future of prosperity for the county seat, scarcely second to any in the State. For cleanly and well graded streets, substantial and palatial residences, fine business houses, churches, and elegant public buildings, it is noted far and wide. Among the leading business houses may be mentioned in the way of

Dry Goods—Mowrer, Murphey & Co.; R. B. Smith; Shroyer & Co.; L. L. Burr & Co.; Lee. Harvey, and J. Holland.

Ready-made Clothing and Dry Goods—Kahn & Co., and N. E. Black.

Groceries—Mowrer & Shirk; Mullins & Hernly; B. F. Moore; Samuel Arnold, and Burr & Hoover.

Drugs—J. & R. M. Nixon; Pence & Moore, and Dr. Mendenhall.

Bakers and Restaurants—James Cummins; Chambers &

Denius, and W. W. Moore.

Hardware—S. P. Jennings & Co., and J. C. Livezey & Co.

Stoves, Tin, and Hollow-ware—M. L. Bundy.

Cabinet Makers—W. E. Livezey; Brenneman & Beam, and L. A. Jennings.

Plows, Wagons, &c.—J. M. Gough & Co., and Johnson & Fisher.

Carriage Makers—Burley & Rogers.

Saw and Planing Mills—L. A. Jennings, and Mr. Past

Jewelry Store—W. G. Hillock.

Physicians and Surgeons—Isaac Mendenhall; John Rea; John Needham; W. F. Boor; I. N. Dix; Samuel Ferris, and G. W. Burke.

Of Attorneys there is a host. Among them may be mentioned Brown & Polk; Chambers & Saint; W. F. Walker; Elliott & Elliott; James B. Martindale; W. N. Carroll; M. L. Bundy; G. W. Woy; Joseph Worl; J. T. Mellett; Wm. Grose; W. M. Watkins, and T. B. Redding.

Hotels—The Junction House, by James Mullin, and Henry House, by O. H. Welborn, have each the reputation of being well kept, while there are quite a number of excellent boarding houses in the place.

Flouring Mill—Strickland & Bush; the most extensive establishment in the county.

Foundry and Machine Shop—George Keiser; just being erected, and to be in operation in a few weeks; will be a most valuable adjunct to the business of the place.

In addition to this partial list of the business establishments and men of the place, there are three newspapers and one job printing office, three flourishing picture galleries, several millinery shops, two dental offices, several smith shops, a number of carpenter shops, shoemakers, painters, glaziers, paper hangers, plasterers, brick and stone masons, &c., &c., who always seem to be thronged with work; while the dealers in grain, shingles, lath, lumber, sash, doors, blinds, lime, coal &c. seem to be doing a flourishing business, and able to compete in prices with similar dealers anywhere in Eastern Indiana.

The Academy building, three stories in height, erected at a cost of about $15,000, furnishes accommodations for about five hundred students. In it were employed seven teachers during 1870, with a total number of pupils admitted of 441, and an average attendance of 268.

The Methodist, Christian, Lutheran, United Brethren, and Presbyterian churches, each have good buildings, those belonging to the Methodist Episcopal and Christian denominations costing some $12,000 or $15,000 each.

The population of New Castle is a little the rise of 1,500, with a steady and healthy growth, while the assessed value of the real and personal property on the duplicate tax list of 1870 was $799,860, a little over $533 to each man, woman, and child.

New Castle has had its stand-still epochs, but they seem happily to be of the past; and, with new elements of growth, and a more thorough appreciation of the necessity of encouraging various kinds of manufacture as the only true foundation for prosperity, there are good prospects that it will nearly double its population in the next decade.

UNIONTOWN

This village, so unknown to fame that scarcely a score of persons now living in the county ever saw it, was located by William Seward, "sole proprietor," on the old State Road, in the south part of Dudley township, in May, 1823. It only reached about the second or third house, before the National Road blighted its prospects.

FAIRFIELD

The next village of the county was so entirely a paper town that we have failed to see the man who could locate it The recorded plat gives neither section, township or range. All we know is that the National Road was to be the principal street, and that Lewis Tacket was proprietor.

KNIGHTSTOWN

The "city" of Knightstown is pleasantly situated on Blue River, or rather between that stream and Montgomery's Creek, and on the Central Railroad and National Road as well. It was platted in 1827, and plat recorded in 1828, Waitsel M. Carey,

proprietor. Mr. Carey kept the only hotel for some years, and built the first frame house in town. The place was named in honor of Mr. Jonathan Knight, a United States Engineer, who located the Cumberland or National Road through the State about this time. At first the town only extended back two or three tiers of lots from the river bluff.

Levi Griffith and Isaac James owned the first dry goods establishment here about the year 1830. There were about half dozen houses here at that time, and the population was less than three hundred in 1833.

The first church built here was by the Presbyterians, in 1834 — a frame, about thirty by forty feet. The Methodists erected a small frame building, about the year 1837. A distillery was erected just over the river, about 1825, by one John Lewis, and about 1828 a carding machine was built near the depot.

About two years after the inception of Knightstown, Ithamar Stewart's splendid farm of 160 acres (now worth $125 per acre) could have been bought for $400, and several years later the country was such a "howling wilderness"—with little more than a bridle-path through the woods—that Dr. Whitsel was badly lost in going to see a patient on Six Mile Creek. One of the best corner lots (Probasco's) sold for $96, which was regarded as a fancy price indeed. Bears came up out of the river bottom, and were chased through the streets more than once after 1830. A young physician named Hiatt was the first to locate in town; his stay was short. James Wilson was Knightstown's first attorney.

Whisky was in much more general use in early days than at present. A judge, the squire, and all the constables were seen drunk on one or more occasions in early days, and pugilistic encounters were among the cherished amusements. But great changes have been wrought in forty years.

Knightstown is in the midst of splendid farming lands, the productions of which find here a ready market.

In 1852 the Knightstown and Shelbyville Railroad, the first which reached our county, was completed to Knightstown, and

business received a new impetus, and "corner lots" rapidly appreciated in value.

The following are among the wide-awake business houses of the place:

Dry Goods—Williams & Hatfield; J. T. & O. Charles; Reagan & Risk; Reeves & Son; Tinney & Ramsey, and N. Weil & Brother.

Clothing Store—Moses Heller.

Groceries—Wm. B. Gray; Joseph Woods; R. Probasco; John Morris & Son; Sol. Byrkett.

Stoves and Tin Ware—Breckenridge & Barrett; Muzzy & Co.; John Crider.

Hardware—Harvey, Bell & Co., and H. Ball.

Drugs and Medicines—J. B. Edwards & Co.; U. D. Pickering & Bro., and John Weaver.

Books and Stationery—E. B. Niles.

Dentists—Jay & Wagoner and M. H. Chappell.

Physicians—J. W. Whitesell; N. H. Canaday; W. B. McGavran; G. W. Riddell; ——Sparks; L. V. Winston; T. J. Bowls.

Attorneys—C D. Morgan; J. Lee Furgason; S. C. Cooper; C. M. Butler, and Joseph M. Brown.

Furniture Dealers—Confare & Simmons, and Thomas Estell.

Millinery Establishments—A. B. Fithian & Co.; Sophie Shoemaker; Mrs. Barrett; Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Grubbs.

Coal, Lime, Salt, Queensware, &c.—Joseph Woods.

Planing Mills, Sash, Doors, &c.—Coffen, Deem & Edwards, and Fort & Brothers

Livery Stables—George B. Ramsay; George Davy; Scott & Thayer.

Hotels—Shipman House; Rockwell House, and several boarding houses.

Churches—The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Christian denominations have each good commodious brick buildings, and the Baptists a comfortable frame house.

In addition to the above-mentioned firms there are three flourishing grist mills, a machine shop, three or four smith shops,

several carpenter shops, three excellent carriage factories, two boot and shoe stores, two butcher shops, one tannery, one bakery, two saw mills, two jewelry stores, masons, plasterers, restaurants, a nursery, kept by W. F. Ballard, commission merchants, and grain dealers; a marble shop; two printing offices; a national bank, &c.

The Knightstown Academy building is a commodious structure, capable of accommodating near four hundred pupils, and the graded school at that point has for years ranked high. The building, though imposing in size, was built a number of years ago, and some of the citizens are agitating the erection of one with all the modern improvements. There are 537 children of an age to go to school attached to Knightstown for school purposes, of which 442 attended the school year of 1870, and the average attendance was 261.

The population of Knightstown, by the late census, was 1,543, and its wealth, real and personal, according to the tax duplicate of 1870 is $818, 390.

RAYSVILLE

Raysville is situated on the east side of Blue River, which separates it from Knightstown. It was laid out as a village by John Anderson, about the time of the location of the National Road, and named in honor of Governor Ray. Although having an even start as a place of business, it has had to yield the palm to Knightstown, where quite a number of the citizens of Raysville are engaged in business.

The "heights" around Raysville furnish quite commanding and picturesque building sites, with advantageous views of the Blue River Valley, two great thoroughfares, and of the two towns. For a commanding "out-look," we know of nothing more desirable in the county than the view from the former residence of John C. Teas, now the property of John T. White. Charles White and C. D. Morgan, Esq., have also fine suburban residences, erected regardless of expense, which add much to the importance of the place.

Fine springs in the neighboring hills have been tapped and the water conveyed by an "aqueduct" along Main street, for

the use of the inhabitants, and the water-tank on the Central Railroad is always fully supplied from a similar source with pure water.

Raysville had a population of 465 in July last. A dry goods and general store is kept by M. Thompson, and a grocery by Charles Barnaby. There is one wagon-maker's shop, one harness maker, one shoe shop, one plasterer, one smith shop, &c. There is also a grain elevator adjoining the depot (where the potent effects of steam are invoked), owned by Charles White, an extensive grain and stock-dealer. John Bird's nursery is quite an adjunct to the business interests of the place. The Methodists and Friends have each a church in the place, with flourishing congregations.

MIDDLETOWN

Situated on Fall Creek, in the northern part of Fall Creek township, was laid out by Jacob Koons, and plat recorded Oct. 9, 1829. There was a public sale of lots on the 25th day of December, 1829, when the best lots did not sell so well as they do latterly. There was not a frame house in the township at that time.

It is now the third village in the county in point of wealth and population. It contains one-hundred and forty-five residences, and a population of seven hundred and ten. The real estate is valued at $104,880, and the personal at $115,400. The town was incorporated, in 1840, by C. H. Burr and fourteen others. There are several fine buildings in the place.

A large body of rich farming lands is tributary to Middletown, and, as a consequence, large amounts of produce are handled there, and the sales of dry goods, groceries, &c., &c., are correspondingly large. Among the leading business men of the place, we may mention:

Dry Goods—Young, Murphey & Co.; Terhune & Painter; Summers & Shedron.

Drugs—Burr & Terhune, and Wiseheart & Davis.

Groceries—Mr. Winings; J. T. Windsor; James D. Farrell, who is also present postmaster.

Stoves and Tinware—J. A. Scott.

Furniture—Fred Tykle.

Physicians—R. B. Griffis; R. T. Summers, and Drs. Clymer, & Welch.

Hotels—Jesse West and Joseph Mowrer.

There is also one of the best grist mills in the county, two saw mills, one harness maker, two boot and shoe houses, a tannery, which has been carried on by C. H. Burr about forty years.

The course of Middletown has been onward, since the completion of the Chicago & Great Eastern Road, which passes through the town. Its proximity to the Bellefontaine line has also been of considerable advantage to it, as it enabled its produce dealers to command facilities for shipping denied to other places on the road, as the dealers could, in many instances wagon their produce to the "Bee Line," if desired facilities were denied them.

Middletown is not disposed to neglect the subject of education. It has a good two-story frame school house valued at about $1,500, and has been sustaining a graded school for several years. There are 263 children of a suitable age attached to the district, of whom 200 attended school, during 1870, while the average attendance is reported at 175.

OGDEN

The town of Ogden, situated on the Central Railroad and National Road, in the southwestern portion of Spiceland township, was laid out by Hiram Crum, in December, 1829. It was originally called Middletown, from its being the half way point between Richmond and Indianapolis, but when application was made for a post office, a "new name" was given it, as a rule of the Post Office Department would not admit of two offices of the same name in one county. Latterly, the custom is to grant but one of the same name in a State.

Ogden was named in honor of a U. S. Engineer, engaged in the construction of the National Road, and is the oldest town and first voting precinct in Spiceland township. We mention the following among the principal business men and firms of the place:

Dry Goods and Groceries-Murphey & Son; Mr. Wright, and O. B. Byrket.

Drugs—Eli T. Hodson.

Furniture—Gillespie & Goble.
Carriage and Wagon Maker—Moses Linderwood.
Boots and Shoes—R. A. Broadbent.
Blacksmithing—James Steel.
Physicians—E. N. Tull; William Cox; Alfred Reeves, and Isaac Ballenger.
Attorney—Robert N. Broadbent.

There is an excellent grist and saw mill (water-power), owned by Murphey & Son, and a steam saw mill, run by Gillespie, Goble & Hubbard.

Ogden has, besides, plasterers, masons, painters, carpenters, etc., one church—the Christians—and a good two-story brick school-house, recently erected. Ogden has a population of about three hundred.

LEWISVILLE

The plat of Lewisville was recorded December 25, 1829, by Lewis C. Freeman and James B. Harris, proprietors. It is located in the southern part of Franklin township, on Flat Rock Creek, where the Henry County Turnpike and Central Railroad cross that stream, and, being in the midst of an excellent body of land of large scope, has been for many years a place of considerable business. When the town was laid out, two lots were reserved for the use of the town. Lewisville has a population of about 416. Its business interests are chiefly represented as follows:

Dry Goods, Notions, and Groceries—W. S. T. Morton; Jas. T. Watson; Robert Bartlett.

Groceries, Notions, Queensware, Stationery, &c.—Benjamin S. Parker.

Hardware—Farm Implements, Stoves, &c.—T. W. Hall.
Stoves and Tin and Hollow Ware—Samuel Eaton.
Druggists—C. A. Humphrey and Wm. H. Kerr.
Blacksmiths—J. W. Wilson and John C. Rickerd.
Flouring Mill—J. E. Loveland.

Physicians—Wm. M. Bartlett and Wm. Vannuys.

Notary Public and Conveyancer—B. S. Parker.

Attorney—J. C. Howe.

Besides these, there are two boot and shoemakers, two tailors, two painters, and one saddle and harness maker, carpenters, masons, plasterers, milliners, watch makers, photographers, &c.

The town has a large two-story brick school house and a graded school, which has been quite successfully conducted by W. C. Hall and James M. Smith. The Methodists have a frame church building, while the Presbyterians have one in course of erection. The real and personal property of Lewisville is rated for purposes of taxation at $147,660.

GREENSBORO

This town was platted in February, 1830, by Jehu Wickersham, proprietor. It is situated on the east bank of Duck Creek, about one mile from its junction with Blue River, and nearly seven miles north by east from Knightstown. Being in the midst of a tract of fertile farming lands, it has ever enjoyed a considerable local traffic, though its growth in wealth and importance has not been so rapid as that of some other villages in the county. Greensboro has a number of excellent turnpikes radiating from it; but it is as a station on the "underground railroad" that it has won a national reputation. As the home of a number of determined and veteran abolition agitators, it had a reputation, fifteen or twenty years ago, second to no place of its size in the whole country. In those early days a large building, known as "Liberty Hall," was often filled with enthusiastic audiences, who listened to such apostles of freedom as Arnold Buffum, Abby Kelly, Fred Douglas, G. W. Julian, and others of note.

Of the business men of the place we would name:

Dry Goods—Ezra Spencer and Reagan & Dillee.
Clothing—Thornberry & Newby
Drugs—Joel Wright and T. S. Williams.
Groceries—Willard Loring.
Hardware—Kern & West.
Cabinet Maker—Thomas H. Mills.

Harness—A. & N. Weeks.

Pumps—Wilson & Knight and R. Koontz.

Dentistry—Wilson & McGuffin.
Wagons—Camplin & Macy.
Blacksmiths—H. M. Jay and Spencer & Martin.
Boots and Shoes—Stephen Deitch, Thomas Mowrer, and Bowen Burk.
Grist Mills—Risk & Elliott and Bowman & Taylor.
Physicians—Newby & Grose and R. H. Homer.
Hotel—Allen Kirk.

Churches—The Methodists and the Orthodox and Hicksite branches of Friends have each a church-building in the village, while the Spiritualists have here a comfortable place of worship, known as Progress Hall.

The principal school building in the place is a creditable two-story frame.

The population of Greensboro is about 360, and the valuation of the real and personal property within the corporation limits, which does not include the whole town, is given at $73,970.

HILLSBORO

One of the old towns of Henry county, is situated near the Little Blue River, in the southeast corner of Prairie township, and about three miles northeast of New Castle. It was laid out in 1830, by Thomas Maston and Samuel Rinehart. It has eighteen dwellings and a population of about one hundred. It has two small stores, a smith shop, a steam saw mill, &c., &c Near it are located the extensive woolen mills of Ice, Dunn & Co. The place is at present without a post office, as such an establishment, after two or three trials, was not found sufficiently lucrative to induce a postmaster to longer discharge the duties incident to it. "Dan Webster" was the name of the office formerly established there.

BLOUNTSVILLE

Named after its founder, Andrew Blount, was begun in July, 1832. It is located on the east bank of Stony Creek, near the northeast corner of the county, and about fourteen miles north-

east of the county seat. Among the early settlers in the immediate neighborhood were John Hodgins, a Mr. Scofield, and Jonathan Bedwell.

The population of Blountsville is about 180, and there are 41 dwellings in the village.

The Methodists and New Light denominations have each good church buildings, while a good two-story brick school house speaks well for the place.

The business interests of the place are chiefly represented as follows:

Dry Goods—Jesse Carey and Eli Warner.
Drugs and Groceries—William Luther.
Family Groceries—William Bird
Physicians—Jont. Ross, L. A. Hendricks, and B. F. Adams
Furniture—J. N. Stanly and J. D. Brenington

There is also a good flouring mill, a saw mill, smith shop, a hotel kept by Mark Walradt, carpenters, boot and shoe shop, &c., &c. Several new turnpikes center here, which will have a tendency to greatly enhance the pleasure as well as profit of living and doing business in the place.

NEW LISBON

Formerly called Jamestown (or "Jimtown"), was located in 1833, by James Tomkinson and Wm. Crane. It is situated on the New Castle and Dublin Pike and Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad, about eight miles southeast of New Castle and four and one-half northwest of Dublin. It is a village of about forty dwellings, and near two hundred inhabitants, and, we believe, has never aspired to become an incorporated city.

Among the business men may be mentioned in the way of—

Dry Goods—Shawhan & Son
Groceries—Henry Hart and Jacob Wiseman.
Physicians—Messrs. Kepler and Cain.
Tile Factory—Jonathan Ratliff and Samuel Ward.
Blacksmith—Patrick Johnson.
Shoemaker—Cornelius Warner.

The writer distinctly recollects a steam saw mill as being

among the wonders of "Jimtown," about the year 1837. This was contemporaneous, or nearly so (if not the identical mill) with one owned by Daniel Reynolds and A. L. Pleas, and located, for a short time, about one-half mile north of Hopewell Meeting House. This was none of your improved institutions, in which the saw dust was amply sufficient for fuel. It had two huge boilers, and required about five cords of the best wood per day to keep up steam, while the accumulation of saw dust around the mill in a few months bid fair to render approach to it impossible. These were undoubtedly the first attempts at utilizing the powers of steam in this county, and from the best information coming down to us, the effort was not a brilliant success financially.

For many years New Lisbon had the appearance of being finished; but good turnpikes and the inspiring influence of the Junction Railroad have rejuvenated it, and it now enjoys considerable trade, and a number of new buildings are noticeable.

WHEELAND

A village of this name seems to have been projected in 1833, as is attested on our records over the signature of Caleb Williams, Surveyor; but since neither township, range nor section is given, by which to fix its "local habitation," we conclude that it never successfully passed the paper stage.

SHARINGTON

Another paper village, was platted February 23, 1836, by Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Showalter and James Personett; and, although the location is not given, it is probable that it was "laid out" near the road now leading from Cadiz to Middletown, and about two and a half miles east of Mechanicsburg.

LURAY.

Luray was laid out in 1836, by Lot Hazleton, and is located in the northern end of Prairie township, on the New Castle & Muncie Turnpike, ten miles due north of New Castle. There is a fine flouring mill in the vicinity. A church, school house, one physician, smith shop, &c., are in the village. The population numbered 66, according to the late census. The completion of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, which runs

within one and one - half miles of the place, as is usual in such cases, has a depressing effect upon the village.

WOODVILLE.

This village, located on the line between Greensboro and Harrison townships, about five miles northwest of the town of Greensboro, was founded May, 1836, James Atkinson, proprietor. The population of the place is quite limited. The country around is level but quite fertile.

Alfred Jackson and Leonard Fowler preside over the dry goods trade of the place, and Dr. Wilson C. Olden is the æsculapius of the region.

CADIZ

Founded September 11, 1836, David Pickering, proprietor, is located seven miles north of west from New Castle, and is the principal village in Harrison township.

It has a population of about three hundred, and is a place of considerable business. Among its principal business men we mention:

Dry Goods—B. W. Pickering; Hess & Cooper; McCormack & Bouslog.

Drugs—Nelson & Meek; Bond & Alshouse.

Physicians—L. W. Hess and L. N. Benedict.

Hotels—D. Rees and Captain Collins.

Attorney—Jacob Meek.

Besides which there are carpenters, cabinet - makers, two black - smith shops, a tile factory, boot and shoe shops, a grist mill, saw mill, a good school house, and the Friends, Methodists, and Christian congregations have each a church, and the Spiritualists a hall in which occasional services are held. A hack line, carrying a daily mail, has been established for several years between this place and New Castle.

At the time Cadiz was founded there was no house within seven miles on the west, and the population of the township was but little in excess of one hundred.

ROGERSVILLE,

Situated in the west part of Stony Creek township, and about ten miles northeast of New Castle, was laid out by James O.

Rogers and John R. Colburn, in January, 1837. The population is about seventy, and the business of the place is represented principally by one dry goods establishment, kept by J. W. Lake, a grocery store and harness shop, by Jabish Luellen, a shoe store, by W. T. Wilkinson, and a smith shop, by Luellen & Fegley. Dr. Kerr is the physician. A division of Sons of Temperance was kept up here until quite recently, and several years after the institution had been suspended in every other part of the county.

ELIZABETH CITY

Founded in September, 1838, by Robert Morris Overman, is located on the Knightstown and Warrington Pike, in the northwest corner of Wayne township. Thre is a fine body of farming land around it. Wilkinson & Brother are dealers in dry goods and groceries, two smith shops, run by N. McDougal and Elisha Burris. There are two wagon shops, a carpenter shop, one saw mill, an M. E. church, a school house, and twenty-two families in the place.

PETERSBURGH

Located in the northeastern part of Liberty township, was founded in——, but soon got its growth, reaching only about half a dozen houses.

CHICAGO

Founded in——, is located on the New Castle and Hagerstown pike, about one and one-half miles southeast of Millville and half a mile from the railroad, which seems to have ruined its business prospects. At one time it numbered ten or twelve houses, one or two stores, and two hotels.

SPICELAND

This flourishing, and, in many respects, remarkable, village existed in name and contained a few houses more than a third of a century ago, although it was first regularly platted and lots sold by Driver Boon and others, in 1847.

A postoffice was established in 1838, Thomas Cook, Postmaster. The first goods were sold here by Solomon Sweet, in 1840. A Friends' meeting and school were established, in 1828 or 1829, the meetings at first being held in a log barn,

after which a log house was erected for the purpose. The mercantile and manufacturing interests of the village are now considerable. There are engaged in the sale of

Dry Goods—Evans & Johnson; Newby & Bogue; J. E. & C. W. Bogue.

Groceries—Holloway & Stanley.

Drugs and Groceries—Woolen & Unthank, and J. & L. Redding.

Blacksmithing—James Sears; Thomas Lawrence.

Wagons and Carriages—E. & C. Ratliff.

Physicians—Cochran & Stewart; T. S. Basye. Besides these, there is an extensive saw and planing mill, owned by W W. Wilson, a pump factory, by Charles Dickinson, a hotel, by Ann E. Pleas, several shoe and carpenter shops, &c.

The establishments and trades above mentioned are, perhaps, as well patronized here as in other villages, but in educational matters, Spiceland far excels most places of its size in the county. The academy building will accommodate comfortably about 250 pupils, and it is the opinion of Spicelanders generally that, in range of studies, advancement, and general excellence, the school is not surpassed in the county

There is a Library Association, with a capital of $2,700, half paid in, and near six hundred volumes on its shelves, Wm. Dawson, Librarian.

A Lecture Association has been in successful operation for three seasons just past, employing several first class lecturers.

The village was incorporated about one year ago, and had, in July last, a population of 371, with property assessed at $135,780.

SULPHUR SPRINGS

The village of Jefferson township, is situated on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, about seven miles northwest of New Castle. It was recorded January 1, 1853, by Wm. S. Yost, and now contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The place contains one Methodist church, a school house, one hotel, a good grist mill, one saw mill, a tile factory, one wagon and two smith shops. Dry goods are kept by Whitworth &

McCorkle and Asbury Showalter; drugs by Yost & Brother, and a grocery by H. Swank. The physicians are Henry Minesinger and Mr. Reasoner.

The property, real and personal, foots up $51,910.

MT. SUMMIT

Or Summit, as it is generally called, was recorded in April, 1855, by Jesse Ice, proprietor. It derives its name from the supposition that it occupies one of the highest points in the county. It is located in the western part of Prairie township, on the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad, and, although scarcely entitled to be called a village for the first dozen years of its existence, since the completion of the railroad through the place, it has made fair progress. The business is represented, in part, thus:

Dry goods—John Okee, and Beavers & Brothers.
Cabinet Maker—Wesley Dunbar.
Wagon Makers—S. S. Canaday & Son.
Boots and Shoes—James Courtney.

Besides these, there are two smith shops, two carpenter shops, one saw mill, a school house, &c. The place contains about 120 inhabitants.

MILLVILLE

This village, situated on the Great Eastern Railroad, near the center of Liberty township, and about seven miles from the county seat, was founded in 1855, by John Harshbarger. Its business is represented, in the way of dry goods, by Granville, Forkner & Co. and S. D. Wisehart; drugs and groceries by Howren & Schoolfield. The physicians are James Stafford and Mr. Schoolfield. There is also a smith shop, a wagon shop, and a good steam saw mill, from which the place derives its unpretentious name. The population of the place numbers about one hundred and fifty.

ASHLAND,

Or Mullin's Station, situated on the Great Eastern Railroad, in Liberty township, about three miles from New Castle, was begun in 1856. Its present population is about sixty.

Dealer in Dry Goods—Wesley Snodgrass.

Grain Dealer—Charles Wilson.
Steam Saw Mill—Netts & Brother.
The above, together with a smith shop, constitute the most noticeable business features of the place

CIRCLEVILLE,

On the dividing line between Blue River and Stony Creek townships, founded a score or more of years ago, has passed the zenith of its glory, and now, as a village, scarcely exists, save in memory. We believe Mark E. Reeves, a retired Richmond merchant, still owns a number of corner lots in the place.

MECHANICSBURGH

Was recorded by Peter Keesling and others, September 22, 1858, and is located in the southwestern part of Fall Creek township, and about four miles west of south from Middletown. At the last census it contained 133 inhabitants and some twenty-one dwellings. N. R. Elliott and Thomas Goodwin represent the dry goods interests of the place; Ezra Buffkin the drug trade, Isaac and M. Woods do the blacksmithing, and Keesling & Elliott's saw mill men attend to the lumber interests of the village. The town is located in the midst of a very fertile tract of country, and, with three or four good pikes radiating from it as a center (although never destined to become a great city), a prosperous growth for years to come may confidently be expected.

HONEY CREEK,

Located on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, in Fall Creek township, three miles southeast of Middletown, was founded in 186 . Adam Evans and a Mr. Connell are engaged in the goods trade, which, with a blacksmith shop and a steam saw mill, constitutes the principal business features of the place.

DUNREITH.

This is one of the youngest of Henry county villages, and is located in the southeast part of Spiceland township. The first lots were sold by J. W. Griffin, in the year 1865, and was soon followed by additions from Caleb Johnson and Thomas Evans. A station was located here on the completion of the Central

Railroad, called Coffin's Station, after the proprietor, Emery Dunreith Coffin, and a depot, one or two business houses, and three or four dwellings were erected. Those interested, in 1865, decided on a change of name, but out of respect to Mr. Coffin's memory called the incipient village Dunreith, after his middle name, and the station and post office were re-named accordingly. The place is fortunately situated as a point for the shipment of a vast amount of produce. It is one of the liveliest villages of the county, and contained 180 inhabitants in October last. Lots have generally sold here so as to realize from $400 to $1,000 per acre. The following are mentioned as among the enterprising business men of the place:—

Dry Goods—J. T. Crum & Co. and Stubs & Brown.

Hardware—Mr. Dixon.

Drugs and Groceries—Hudelson & English and Gause & Porch.

Dealer in Produce, Lime, Lath, Shingles, etc., etc.—Flem. Ratcliff.

Physicians—Messrs. Butler, Holloway, and Wm. B. Cox.

Tile Factory—Albertson Brothers.

There is also a hotel and livery stable, kept by Mr. Young, two smith shops, a carriage shop, and an excellent steam saw mill, run by Smith, Moricle & Simmons.

A daily hack line plies between this point and Greensboro, via Spiceland, and twice per day between Dunreith and Spiceland. The town was incorporated last fall. It has a large two-story frame school house, and the Christians and Friends have each a flourishing congregation and good buildings.

STRAUGHN'S STATION,

Yet in its infancy, was laid out by Merriman Straughn, in 1868. It is located in the south part of Dudley township, on the Central Railroad and Henry County Turnpike (the old National Road), and about half way between Dublin and Lewisville. It has sixty inhabitants, two stores, a post office, an express office, a smith shop, a wagon shop, a school house, and a church, which cost about $2,500. Merriman Straughn the "oldest inhabitant," came to the vicinity in the autumn of 1822, when all

around was a "howling wilderness;" when it was the fashion to build railways with the rails across the track.

GRANT CITY,

One of the youngest of Henry county villages, is handsomely situated and well laid out, on the Knightstown and Middletown Turnpike, six miles north of Knightstown. It is a lively little place, and was laid out by Jacob Green, Esq., in October, 1868. It has a population of sixty-eight, one Friends' meeting house, and a good school house. The Methodists have recently effected a church organization.

There are two general stores, one drug store and doctor's office, one steam saw mill, two smith shops, one cabinet shop, &c. In the vicinity lives John Manlove, one of the pioneers, eighty-seven years of age, and for about fifty years a resident of the county.

SPRINGPORT

Sprang into existence after the location of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, in 1869, and, as a consequence, has not had time to acquire metropolitan dimensions. It is situated in the northwestern part of Prairie township. The population numbers near

Dry Goods and Groceries are sold by Rieman & Vance, and by Hiram Allen.

Drugs and Medicines—Charles Hickman.

Physicians—E. A. Estabrook, and D. Comstock.

There is also a smith shop, a saw mill &c.

And this brings us to the end of the list of villages, "past and present," for Henry county. Several of these, it will be observed, scarcely existed, save in the "florid imaginations" of their sanguine projectors. The notice of the "rise and progress" of many of these has necessarily been short, and in some instances not as full relatively, as the comparative importance of the place would have warranted; but in the haste of preparation it has not always been possible to obtain the desired information just when wanted, especially of the business interests of this or that locality, and in some instances very import-

ant features, such as Casely's flax mill, at Knightstown, &c., were overlooked at the proper time.

The propriety of giving a sort of directory in connection with the sketch of each village has been debatable from the first, since changes were constantly going on; new firms coming on to the stage and old ones passing off. Still it is believed the feature is of sufficient interest, in spite of needed emendations, to warrant its retention.

HENRY COUNTY OFFICES

While it is not presumed that all Henry county officials have been paragons of virtue, it is nevertheless true that the county has more generally been blessed with honorable and capable men for officers than most counties within our knowledge. No well founded charges of peculation or corruption in office seems ever to have been preferred against a Henry county official by any well meaning person, and there is no evidence of a single cent having been lost to the county by any defaulting public servant, nor of their securities ever having suffered from the misconduct of the principal. Most of them have been what were considered by the standard of the times temperate men; and, although all have not been teetotalers, a regular whisky bloat has scarcely ever been able to command any considerable support in the county, which is far from being the fact in many counties in the State.

With such officials the finances of the county, as will be seen elsewhere, have in the main been judiciously managed, and the burthens laid upon the people lighter than in most counties of the State, and, for many years, a "county order" has been just as good as a check on the most flourishing bank, or as so much of the currency of the times paid in hand. These matters are not mentioned for the purpose of fostering county pride, but as a simple record of facts, which a pretty extensive search

among the county archives seems to justify.

The following tables give nearly a complete list of the public servants of Henry county, together with the dates of service. It is proper to mention, however, that, from the changing of the official term, strict accuracy has not always been attainable without more research than was convenient; and it is also well to mention that, as in the case of the Treasurer, the date named of necessity includes the year in which they were inducted into office as well as the outgoing year, a portion of which was of course served.

OUR SENATORS, FROM 1822 TO 1871.

Henry county has been represented in the upper branch of the State General Assembly by fifteen "grave and reverend seigniors," of whom thirteen have been citizens of the county. Amaziah Morgan, of Rush, and Thomas Bell, of Madison, being the "outsiders" who have had the honor of speaking for us. Our legislators have not all been Solons, but the probability is that they have been, morally and intellectually at least, fully up to the average of the times. Below is given a list of such Senators, with dates, and counties composing the district, &c.

Names.	Years Served.	Counties Constituting District.
James Gregory	1823-24-25	Henry, Rush, Marion, Madison, Shelby, Decatur, Johnson.
Amaziah Morgan	1826-27-28	Henry, Rush, Randolph, Allen.
Amaziah Morgan	1829-30	Rush, Henry, Randolph, Allen, Delaware
Elisha Long	1831-32-33-34	Henry, Madison, Hancock.
Thomas Bell	1835	Same.
Thomas R. Stanford	1836-37-38	Same.
Jehu T. Elliott	1839-40-41	Henry constituted the District.
Thomas R. Stanford	1842-43-44	Same.
Eli Murphey	1845-46-47	Same.
George Evans	1848-49-50	Same.
E. T. Hickman	1851-52-53	Same.
W. W. Williams	1854-55-56	Same.
Isaac Kinley	1857-58-59	Same.
J. H. Mellett	1860-61-62-63	Same.
Milton Peden	1864-65	Same.
Thomas Reagan	1866-67	Same.
L. W. Hess	1868-69-70-71	Henry and Hancock.

HENRY COUNTY; PAST AND PRESENT.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES, FROM 1822 TO 1871.

Below will be found a list, almost complete, of our Representatives in the lower branch of the General Assembly.

Names.	Years Served.	Remarks.
Thomas Hendricks	1823-24	Henry, Rush, Decatur, Shelby.
Thomas R. Stanford	1825-26	
Elisha Long	1827-28	Of Henry, for Henry, Madison, and Hamilton
Elisha Long	1829	Henry, Hamilton, Hancock, Madison, and all the country north to the State line, not attached to some other county.
Wm. Conner		
Elisha Long	1830	
Thomas Bell		
Thomas R. Stanford	1831-32-33-34	Henry county alone.
David Macy	1835	
David Macy		
R. Henderson	1836	
David Macy		
Miles Murphy	1837	
Robert M. Cooper		
Jesse H. Healy	1838	
R. M. Cooper		
Ralph Berkshire	1839	
D. C. Shawhan		
T. R. Stanford	1840	
Joel Reed		
R. M. Cooper	1841	
Simon Summers		
Isaac Parker	1842	
Joel Reed		
Robert I. Hudelson	1843	
Isaac Parker		
J. W. Grubbs	1844	
John Powell		
Simon Summers	1846	
Samuel Coffin	1847	
Jesse W. Baldwin		
M. L. Bundy	1848	
Wm. A. Riffner		
Butler Hubbard	1850	
Russell Jordan		
Isaac H. Morris	1851-52	
Joseph Yount		
S. W. Stewart	1853-4	
Luther C. Mellett	1855-56	
Milton Peden		
N. H. Ballenger	1857-58	
Wm. Grose		
J. H. Mellett	1859-60	
M. L. Bundy	1861-62	
C. D. Morgan	1863-64	
D. W. Chambers	1865-66-67-68	
John R. Millikan	1869-70-71	
Dr. Chittenden	1869-70	Joint for Henry and Madison.
Thomas Lines	1870-71	Joint for Henry and Madison.

HENRY COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMMISSIONERS, FROM 1822 TO 1824

Allan Shepherd, 1822 to 1823,
Samuel Goble, 1822 to 1824,
Elisha Shortridge, 1822 to 1824,
William Shannon, 1823 to 1824.

BOARD OF JUSTICES FROM 1824 TO 1827*

James Johnston, 1824 to 1825†,
William Shannon, 1824 to 1827,
James Gilmore, 1824 to 1826,‡
Samuel Batson (or Bedson), '24 to '27
Samuel Lonthain, 1824 to 1827,
Robert Thompson, 1824 to 1827,
Thomas Wadkins, 1824 to 1827,
Abraham Heaton, 1824 to 1827
Sampson Smith, 1825 to 1826,
John Harris, 1825 to 1827,
Lewis Tacket, 1825 to 1827,
Abraham Elliott, 1825 to 1827,§
Moses Robertson, 1825 to 1827
Absalom Louthain, 1826 to 1827
John Freelin, 1826 to 1827,
Jesse Daily, 1826 to 1827,
Joseph Craft, 1827,
Levi Cropper, 1827,
Thomas Ellison, 1827.

COMMISSIONERS, FROM 1827 TO 1872

James Fort, 1827 to 1828
Elisha Shortridge, 1827 to 1829,
Abraham Heaton, 1827 to 1828,
John Whitacre, 1828 to 1831,
John S. Cooper, 1828 to 1829,
Solomon Brown, 1829 to 1834,
Robert Murphey, 1829 to 1836,
Joseph Robbins, 1831 to 1834,
J. R. Leonard, —— to 1834,
Tabor W. McKee, 1834 to 1836,
John Whitacre, 1835 to 1836,
Jesse Forkner, 1836 to 1837,
J. W. Baldwin, 1836 to 1838,
D. C. Shawhan, 1837 to 1840,
George Corwine, 1838 to 1841
Jesse H. Healey, 1840 to 1843,
James Ball, 1838 to 1839,
Matthew McKimmy, 1839 to 1842,
Nathan Hunt, 1841 to 1844,
Nelson Sharp, 1842 to 1848,
Aquila Barrett, 1843 to 1845,
Jacob Elliott, 1844 to 1847,
William S. Yost, —— to 1845,
Preserved L. W. McKee, 1845 to 1846,
Elisha Clift, 1846 to 1853,
Jason Williams, 1847 to 1850,
James T. Snodgrass, 1848 to 1851,
David Palmer, 1850 to 1853,
Jesse Paul, 1851 to 1854,
John Cooper, 1853 to 1856,
S. B. Binford, 1854 to 1860,
Thomas R. Stanford, 1854 to 1860,
W. L. Boyd, 1856 to 1862,
M. F. Edwards, 1860 to 1866,
John Minesinger, 1861 to 1867,
Elias Phelps, 1862 to 1869,
Andrew Harrold, 1866 to 1870,
Andrew Pierce, 1867 to 1870,
Williams Nicholson, 1868 to 1871,
Thomas N. White, 1870 to 1873,
Jabish Luellen, 1870 to 1873,
R. H. Cooper, elect.

SHERIFFS, FROM 1822 TO 1872

Jesse H. Healey, 1822 to 1827,
Ezekiel Leavell, 1827 to 1828,
Jacob Thornburgh, 1828 to 1830,
Jesse Forkner, 1830 to 1833,
Moses Robinson, 1834 to 1836,
Tabor W. McKee, 1837 to 1839,
Thomas Ginn, 1839 to 1841,
Tabor W. McKee, 1841 to 1843,
Joshua Chappell, 1843 to 1847,
Jesse H. Healey, 1847 to 1851,
Joshua Johnson, 1851,
W. W. Shelley, 1851 to 1855,

---

*By an act of the General Assembly, February, 1824, the Justices of the Peace became ex officio County Commissioners, but this seems to have fallen into disrepute, and, in 1827, the Board of Commissioners was revived.

†President of Board, in 1824.

‡President, in 1825 and part of 1826; died, in 1826.

§Elected President, in 1826, to fill vacancy caused by death of Gilmore.

Peter Shroyer, 1855 to 1857,
Vincent Shelley, 1857 to 1859,
J. W. Vance, 1859 to 1863,
R. B. Carr, 1863 to 1867,
W. S. Bedford, 1867 to 1871,
H. L. Mullen, elect.

TREASURERS, FROM 1822 TO 1872

Wm. Shannon, 1822,
Benjamin Harvey, 1824,
Isaac Bedsaul 1825,
Matthew Williams, 1826
Isaac Bedsaul, 1826 to 1833
Miles Murphy, 1833,
Jehu T. Elliott, 1834 to 1839,
Samuel Hazzard, 1839 to 1841,
Joshua Holland, 1841 to 1844,
M. L. Bundy, 1844 to 1847,
John C. Hudelson, 1847 to 1852,
L. D. Meek, 1852 to 1855,*
H. C. Grubbs, 1855 to 1857†,
Caleb Johnson, 1857 to 1861,
Emsley Julian, 1861 to 1865,
Morgan James, 1865 to 1867,
R. M. Grubbs, 1867 to 1869,
George Hazzard, 1869 to 1871,
Rotheus Scott, elect.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

The Constitution of Indiana provides that the "judiciary power" of this State "shall be vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, and such other inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time direct and establish."

The official title of the fiduciary dignitary commonly called the "County Clerk" is "Clerk of the Circuit Court," although it is evident from the records that more than half his onerous duties have at all times had their origin in the "inferior courts," and while discharging the functions of the various positions he has often attested documents as "C. C. C. P. H. C.," of "C. H. P. C.," or "C. H. C. P. C.," or "Clerk of the Board," which, being interpreted, probably means, "Clerk of the Circuit Court and Probate of Henry County," or "Clerk of the Henry Common Pleas Court," or "Clerk of the Board of Commissioners," &c. The following is a list, from the earliest times till the year of grace, 1871, of the Circuit Court:

Rene Julian, 1822 to 1828‡,
Abraham Elliott, 1828§,
John Elliott, 1828 to 1833
Eli Murphey, 1833 to 1842,
Samuel Hoover 1842 to 1850,‖
S. T. Powell, 1850 to 1855,

---

*Filled by Deputy J. S. Ferris.

†Died in office. J. W. Grubbs, was appointed to fill the unexpired term, but Thomas Rogers performed the duties of the office.

‡Died in office, August 9, 1828.

§Pro tem., filling the office for a few weeks only.

‖Duties of office performed by S. T. Powell, deputy, for about two years.

HENRY COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. C. Hudelson, 1855 to 1859, H. H. Hiatt, 1867 to 1871,*
Benjamin Shirk, 1859 to 1867, D. W. Kinsey, 1871.

PRESIDING JUDGES.

From the organization of the State until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1851, the Judges of the Circuit Court were, one Presiding Judge, elected by the circuit (often comprising half a dozen or more counties), and two resident Associate Judges. Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, of Brookville, was the first "President Judge," and T. R. Stanford and Elisha Long the first associate Judges. Below is given the list, with dates of service:

Miles C. Eggleston	1822 to 1825	Joseph Anthony	1853 to 1855
Bethuel F. Morris	1825 to 1830	Jeremiah Smith	1855
Charles H. Test	1830 to 1836	Jehu T. Elliott	1855 to 1864
Samuell Bigger	1836 to 1840	Silas Colgrove	1865 to 1867
James Perry	1840 to 1844	Jos. S. Buckles	1867 to 1871
Jehu T. Elliott	1844 to 1852	Joshua H. Mellett	1871
O. P. Morton	1852 to 1853		

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Thomas R. Stanford	1822 to 1825	Gabriel Cosand	1843 to 1846
Elisha Long	1822 to 1826	Abraham Elliott	1843 to 1849
John Anderson	1826 to 1839	James W. Crowley	1843 to 1850
Byron Cadwalader	1825 to 1834	Wm. W. Williams	1849 to 1852
Jacob Tharp	1834 to 1843	Joseph Farley	1850 to 1852
Jacob Thornburgh	1839 to 1840		

In 1852 the Associate Judges were lopped off and the Presiding Judge was termed "sole Judge."

CIRCUIT PROSECUTORS.

These important functionaries, with whom hangs the fate of the evil-doers to a much larger extent than on either Judge or jury, seem to have been at first appointed, and then elected annually, and afterward biennially. The following is the list complete, except appointments pro tem.:

Lot Bloomfield	1822	Martin M. Ray	1841
James Gilmore	1823	J. T. Elliott	1843
Abraham Elliott	1824	Samuel E. Perkins	1844
Harvey Gregg	1825	J. B. Julian	1844
Calvin Fletcher	1826	John B. Stitt	1846
James Whitcomb	1827	Joshua H. Mellett	1848
Charles H. Test	1828	Silas Colgrove	1852
Samuel C. Sample	1828	E. B. Martindale	1855
Wm. W. Wick	1829	Thomas M. Brown	1855
James Perry	1830	James N. Templer	1862
Wm. J. Brown	1832	L. W. Goodwin	1867
S. W. Parker	1837	D. W. Chambers	1868 to 1872
David Macy	1839		

*Died March 21, 1871 before entering upon the second term of office to which he had been elected. D. W. Kinsey was appointed by the Commissioners to the office till the next general election, in 1872.

Most of our Attorneys have temporarily filled the positions of Prosecutor one or more terms, by appointment of the Court, but it is not deemed necessary to enter into particulars. And so of the Judges' bench, especially of late years. In case of the non-appearance of the Judge elect, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Auditor select some suitable person to fill the bench, and we find the names of Judges Walker, Brown, &c., frequently occurring on the Order Books of the Court.

CLERKS OF PROBATE.

At the time of the organization of the county, there was in existence a Probate Court, which had especial jurisdiction in the settlement of decedents' estates, whether intestate or otherwise, the jurisdiction in this regard being much the same as that of the Court of Common Pleas of a later day. The Clerk of the Circuit Court was, by virtue of his office, Clerk of the Probate Court, filling both positions during his term of office, except in the case of S. T. Powell, during whose term the Probate Court was abolished and the Common Pleas instituted. Those who thus served are as follows: Rene Julian, Abraham Elliott, John Elliott, Eli Murphey, Samuel Hoover, S. T. Powell.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

The Court of Common Pleas appears to have been invented immediately upon the formation of the new Constitution, to take the place of the old Probate Court, and, it might be added, to confuse and complicate litigation—in which respect the existence of two courts having so nearly identical jurisdiction, as the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts have, has been quite a success. The first term of the Common Pleas Court for Henry county began in 1853, and the following is a list of the Judges:

M. L. Bundy .... 1853 to 1860
Wm. Grose .... 1860 to 1861
*E. B. Martindale .... 1861 to 1862
D. S. Gooding .... 1862 to 1865
Wm. R. West .... 1865 to 1871

DISTRICT PROSECUTORS

E. B. Martindale 1853
James Brown 1855
T. B. Redding 1857
M. L. Reed 1857
†W. R. Hough 1861
D. W. Comstock 1863
J. B. Martindale 1865
‡C. W. Thompson 1867
§R. A. Riley 1867
Wm. F. Walker 1867
Joseph W. Worl .... 1869 to 1871

*To fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Grose. †Of Hancock county. ‡Of Grant county. §Of Hancock county.

HENRY COUNTY OFFICERS.

RECORDERS OF HENRY COUNTY.

The office of Recorder, for quite a number of years, does not seem to have been counted a prize of any great value, and, notwithstanding the business continued steadily to grow from the first, as the records abundantly show, the emoluments of the office were less than $900 in 1863. The following are the names and dates of service of the incumbents:

Rene Julian .... 1822 to 1828
Thomas Ginn .... 1828 to 1834
Joel Reed .... 1834 to 1841
J. A. McMeans .... 1841 to 1858
Butler Hubbard .... 1859 to 1867
Enos Bond .... 1867 to 1868
*Butler Hubbard 1868
Levi Bond .... 1868 to 1872

AUDITORS OF HENRY COUNTY.

This office was created in 1840. Prior to this time, the position of Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners had been filled by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the duties, so far as they went, being somewhat similar to those now performed by the Auditor, though in extent not being a tithe of what now devolves upon the office. Indeed, the records of the first twenty years' transactions are hardly equal to those recorded for one quarter at the present day. Some estimate may be formed of the growth of the duties of the office from the fact that Rene Julian was allowed seventeen dollars for his labors as Clerk of the Board for four terms of the Commissioners' Court in 1822, while to-day the duties require the unremitting labors of two persons from early morning until ten o'clock P.M., nearly every day in the year, an amount of duties considerably in excess even of the onerous duties of the Clerk's office, which it about equals in point of pay. So far the office has been filled by but four persons (and, singular to relate, they have all been preachers, to-wit:

James Iliff .... 1841 to 1850
Thomas Rogers .... 1850 to 1856
James S. Ferris .... 1856 to 1863
Thomas Rogers .... 1863 to 1867
Seth S. Bennett .... 1867 to 1871

COLLECTORS OF HENRY COUNTY.

Prior to 1840 the collection of the county revenue appears to have been a duty distinct from the functions of keeping and paying out the same, and generally devolved upon a different person. Now the delinquent taxes only are collected in that way. As it was not an office of record, a complete list is at

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Enos Bond.

present unattainable, although the following is nearly correct:

Jesse H. Healey .... 1822 to 1823	Moses Robinson .... 1830 to 1833
Joseph Craft 1824	Wesley Goodwin .... 1834 to 1835
John Anderson 1825	Moses Robertson .... 1836 to 1838
Joseph Craft 1826	A. G. Small 1839
Jesse Forkner 1827	Joshua Holland .... 1840 to 1842
John Harris .... 1828 to 1829	

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

This office has never been regarded as a "fat" one, and, so far as heard from, none of the incumbents have died wealthy. The probabilities are that the compensation growing directly out of the position has never in any one year exceeded $250. The following named persons have held the position, the first-named having it for twenty years: Thomas R. Stanford, Stephen Mendenhall, George Ballengall, Isaac Kinley, John F. Polk James M. Clements, Noah Hays.

CORONER.

The office of Coroner is a position of more dignity and importance, and less pay, perhaps, than is generally known. The term of office is for two years, and the incumbent may be called to fill the Sheriff's office when that officer is invited to be party to a suit. He is also a peace officer, with the same powers as a Sheriff, and, in case of a vacancy or disqualification of the Sheriff, he becomes the Sheriff de facto, and yet the pay of such a position in this county has generally been but a few dollars, perhaps less than twenty-five, per annum. Only once or twice, we believe, has the Coroner been called on to act as Sheriff in the county. William McDowell, familiarly known as "Uncle Billy Mack," has been Coroner so generally that he has come to be looked upon as the Coroner.

BAILIFF.

In addition to the above, ought by all means to be mentioned the almost indispensable and inevitable Bailiff. This position has been filled for thirty-nine years (up to 1869) we believe, by William McDowell, senior; and notwithstanding the place may be as acceptably filled by the present Bailiff, Mr. John Alexander, there would have been a fitness in retaining "Uncle Billy" for at least a quarter of a century longer.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL

——o——

The steady growth of our county in wealth, population, and educational facilities cannot perhaps be better presented than in the following brief tables, some of which are not complete, from the fact that the sources of information on which we relied are in themselves incomplete. It is to be regretted that not even a complete file of local papers back of 1858 can now be found in the county, while tax duplicates of a date prior to 1842 were destroyed with the Court House in 1864.

The area of the county is about three hundred and ninety square miles, and, taking the record of the vote for Governor in 1825, (the first of which we have any account,) and allowing six inhabitants to each vote cast, we have 2,193, or a little little less than six to the square mile. Three years later it was about nine per square mile, and four years later the population had reached about sixteen per square mile, or one to each forty-acre lot; while to-day the population is nearly four times as great, and numbers about one to each ten-acre lot in the county.

ASSESSING THE REVENUE.

The cost of assessing the county for the first few years may also serve to throw some light on the past, and, compared with the same service to-day, must be admitted to demonstrate progress at least.

In 1823 John Dorrah was allowed four dollars for assessing Henry township, nearly one-third of the county, from which we estimate the cost of the whole county at $15.

Assessing for 1823	$15	Assessing for 1827	$49
Assessing for 1824	16	Assessing for 1828	40
Assessing for 1825	16	Assessing for 1829	25
Assessing for 1826	25	Assessing for 1830	25

This was all well enough—no needless expense about it at all, one would think; and, at the same time, it is probable that the Assessors were as well paid as to-day, when the average cost is about $150 per township. In early times a man knew much more about the affairs of his neighbors than at present,

and could tell the number of horses, oxen, gold watches, or pleasure carriages, without going to see him; so he would just sit down at home and make out a schedule for the township; and so late as 1846 the cost for the whole county was but $266, little more than the cost for the largest township this year. The cost of assessing the revenue for 1871 is $1,801.

COUNTY REVENUES.

No complete statements of the condition of Henry county finances, such as are set forth by the Auditor's and Treasurer's books of to-day, seems to have been kept prior to 1842, and what there was of the earlier duplicates was probably destroyed in 1864. An occasional reference or paragraph, of from two or three to a dozen lines each, interspersed through the Commissioners' records, furnished about all there is extant of the amount and kind of taxes levied, as well as the condition of the Treasury, for the first twenty years of our history. The total cash in the Treasury, from June 1, 1822, to November 13 of the same year, was $74.50. This, we are left to suppose, flowed into the Treasury from some natural course, as no account of a tax levy prior to this has been preserved.

The following entry, made at the November term, 1822, speaks for itself. Jesse H. Healey was Collector as well as Sheriff:

> Upon settlement entered into with the Sheriff, after giving him credit for delinquency, and the balance being struck, he stands charged to the county of Henry, for taxes due, the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars, thirty-seven and one-half cents.

Next follows a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer, up to November 13, in words and figures as follows:

> Cash to the County Treasurer from the first day of June, 1822, up to the 13th day of Nov., 1822, the sum of $142.55, in orders against the county, which the Treasurer allowed, and, after allowing his per cent for receiving and paying, leaves a balance in favor of the County Treasurer against the county of the sum of eighty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents.

A further settlement was had with the Treasurer on the 11th of February, 1823, which seems to have been the end of the first financial year. From this "balance sheet" it appears that there had been received into the county "strong box" the sum of $153.37½, and that he had paid out, since the November set-

tlement $42.72½, making a total of receipts, $153.37½; expenditures, $184.27½.

From this it will be seen that the county was in debt the considerable sum of $30.90, which the unsophisticated financiers of the time no doubt felt to be a burden, as the theory that the "public debt is a national blessing" was not invented at that early day.

In 1823 the county was placed fairly on its feet, as there appears to have been a balance left in the Treasury, after having paid the Treasurer and Sheriff $11.50 each for their laborious duties. The receipts and expenditures for the year ending February 9, 1824, were: Receipts, $296.75; expenditures, $241.37; balance, $34.76; delinquency, $11.55.

It must not be supposed that this very satisfactory state of the public exchequer was brought about by our present ad valorem system of assessments. Far from it. The amount of the duplicate for 1824, for county purposes, was but $27.28; State purposes, $45.50; or a total of $72.78.

EXCISE AND SUMPTUARY LAWS.

To devise ways and means for meeting the wants of the county was an early concern of our county "administration," and to this end it enacted that the rates of tavern license for 1822 shall be $4; and well knowing that the tavern-keeper must get this money of his customers, the Commissioners, on the 11th day of November, 1822, enacted that the following shall be the

Rates of tavern-keepers for diet, liquors, lodgings, horse feed, stablage, &c.:

For breakfast, dinner, or supper	18¾
For lodging	6¼
For whisky, per half pint	6¼
For peach brandy, per half pint	12½
Wine, French brandy, and rum, per half pint	25
Cider, per quart	12½
Beer or porter, per quart	12½
Horse per night, at hay	12½
Oats, per gallon, or corn	6¼

In November, 1823, the following entry was made on the records:

Ordered by the Board, That the former rates and prices of liquors, diet, lodging, stablage, and provender, for which the several tavern-keepers were allowed to sell, are continued the ensuing year.

In 1824 the price of "diet" was advanced to 25 cents, and that of whisky was doubled, as was also a single feed for a

horse, or, "oats, per gallon, or corn," while other items for the comfort of man or beast seemed to have remained stationary.

The following is the regular duplicate rates of taxation ordered by the Board for 1824:—

For State purposes:	
On every $100 worth of bank stock	$ .25
On each male person, sane, and not a pauper	.50
For county purposes:	
On every animal of the horse, ass, or mule kind, over 3 years old.	.37½
On oxen, three years old and over	.18¾
On each gold watch	1.00
On each two-wheeled pleasure carriage	1.50
On each brass clock	1.00
On each silver or pinch-beck watch	.25

As it is probable that there was not a pleasure carriage, gold watch, or brass clock in the county, it looks as if the above schedule of prices was intended to be prohibitory. Take into consideration the scarcity and value of money at that early day, and a portion of these taxes must be considered onerous, while the smallness of the duplicate shows conclusively that very few of the tax-payers of Henry county sported such trinkets as gold watches or brass clocks. In our day, when Uncle Sam put a tax of one dollar on a watch or carriage. men have been heard grumbling most unamiably about the burden.

As previously mentioned, much exact information about the county in its infancy is not attainable, and we are forced to rely upon disjointed fragments, collected here and there, for many things.

The taxable polls of the county in 1825 numbered $405, and there was not a pauper in it. In the same year Wayne county had $2,291 taxable polls and sixteen paupers. Marion county had but $630 taxable polls and twenty-two paupers.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBIT

The following is an exhibit of the revenues of the county for the years named:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Delinquent.
1822	$74.50	$142.55	
1823	296.75	230.47	$11.50
1824	538.94	521.30	34 00
1825	462.22	352.51	25.00
1826	474.75		39.58
1827	489.04	429.27	
1828	449.97	349.73	15.93

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL.

The receipts and expenditures for 1829 are not given. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total transactions at the "treasury department" for seven years, are represented by the sum of $2,786.15 in receipts, and the expenditures were less by $100.24, with which sum the county entered upon the fiscal year 1829. A very considerable portion of the receipts was from the sale of New Castle lots, some forty or fifty of which at least must have been disposed of up to this date, the agent having at one time presented his bill for making twenty deeds.

In 1833 the receipts had been swelled to $1,593.09, and the expenditures to $1,520.39.

Still greater expansion of the county revenues and expenditures is shown in 1840. They foot up as follows: Receipts, $4,522; expenditures, $3,085.

The following table, taken from the duplicate, is interesting as an exhibit of the condition of our finances each fifth year, beginning with 1841:

Year	No. of Polls	Total Taxables	State Tax	County Tax	School Tax	Total Taxes	Amount Delinq't.
1841	2,089	$2,376,350	$11,072	$3,420	.....	$14,575	.....
1846	2,444	2,722,236	9,553	4,664	.....	15,802	739
1851	2,633	4,341,149	14,563	9,345	$4,836	29,148	297
1856	2,996	5,949,540	13,395	9,673	7,449	52,971	749
1861	3,339	8,342,950	14,186	12,853	9,995	54,860	1,727
1866	3,221	9,562,190	26,410	98,936	16,910	189,188	3,717
1870	3,445	11,041,520	18,658	12,788	19,413	98,029	3,454

WEALTH AND TAX PER CAPITA.

The following estimate gives a very nearly correct statement of the amount of property for each man, woman, and child in the county, for the periods named:

	Taxables per capita.	Tax per capita.
1840	$146.60	$0.93
1850	170.60	1.27
1860	405.29	2.46
1870	477.42	4.24

PER CENT. OF TAXES.

The following has been the rate of taxation on each $100 valuation, for the years named, omitting the fractions:

1841	$0 51	1861	$0 65
1846	58	1865	2 15
1851	68	1866	1 97
1856	88	1870	88

The above per cent. is on the entire levy for State, county, school, road, township sinking fund, and every other tax placed upon the duplicate, that for county purposes being often an inconsiderable part of the whole.

From 1840 to 1850 the amount of taxes levied increased pretty regularly, but little more than keeping pace with the growth of the county in wealth. About the latter period the plan of supporting the common schools by taxation was adopted, which, with the additional expenses for better roads, and the increased interest on the State debt, etc., etc., conspired to increase the rate until, in 1855, it had reached a trifle over eighty-nine cents on the hundred dollars valuation. The rapid increase of wealth, however, by 1861, had caused the rate to fall off again to sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars. From 1861 to 1865 the increased State tax, the care of soldiers' families, and bounties to volunteers, together with the tax for the erection of county buildings, increased the rate of taxation beyond all precedent. In 1865 a tax of $212,203, or a trifle over two dollars and fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, was placed on the duplicate. In 1864 the tax for county purposes alone was $42,969; in 1865, $101,458; in 1866, $98,936; in 1867, $100,822; in 1868, $75,285; in 1869, $51,495; and in 1870 but $12,788. This latter sum, with the accumulated surplus, it was supposed, would be sufficient for the ordinary wants of the county, besides meeting some expenses in completing the Court House grounds, finishing the Jail, and re-roofing the County Asylum, etc.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

The following are the principal items and amounts of "extraordinary" expenditures since 1861:

Relief to soldiers' families	$21,099.01	Bounty bonds and int.	$115,153.50
Expense of military	52,940.51	Court House, Jail, etc.	179,148.63
Making a total of			368,341.65

The large amount of unusual expenditures, together with the war prices paid for nearly all the objects of ordinary expense, swelled the amount to a sum that, to a Henry county citizen, seemed enormous. Just how promptly and cheerfully

these burdens were paid may be inferred from the fact that the total delinquency on a duplicate amounting to $218,775, was but $4,276, or a trifle less than two per cent. of the whole, and more than two-thirds of this was afterwards collected.

It is also worthy of remark that the amount of taxes carried over from year to year has rarely exceeded one or two per cent. of the duplicate, and to-day is only about three and one-half per cent. of the whole, a sum not much larger than the poll-tax on transient citizens, of which every community has its share.

OTHER ITEMS.

*The expense of Poor for the ten years ending the first day of June, 1870, has been	$35,659.36
An average per year of	3,565.93
Expenses of county officers for the same period	42,548.95
An average per year of	4,254.83
Expense of assessing revenue for ten years, including assessing real estate	19,870.67
An annual average of	1,957.06

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Congressional Districts in which Henry county has been associated have fluctuated strangely, partly owing, no doubt, to the different ratios of representation; and, of course, to some extent, in consequence of the shifting tide of emigration; but infinitely more because of the struggle for ascendency between political parties, skill in manipulating the material in hand, so as to perpetuate the reign of the party in power, being regarded as the very acme of statesmanship.

When Elbridge Gerry, a noted Eastern politician, the patron saint of this prominent branch of politics, once manipulated the districts of his State so that an adept in geography would be puzzled to fix the boundaries, some one described them as "meandering," to which another remarked, "Yes, they look like they had been Gerrymandered;" and from that day to this "Gerrymandered" and "Gerrymandering" have been recognized in current literature as synonyms for political trickery.

---

*The expense of Poor includes part payment on an addition to the Poor Farm, while the expense of county officers refers only to pay drawn direct from the Treasury, and, of course, does not include fees.

A peep at the Indiana Congressional Districts must convince anyone that Gerry has had plenty of imitators in the Hoosier State.

Our districts, since 1832 have been the 6th, 5th, 4th and 9th, and have been made up as follows:

Sixth District, 1832 to 1836—Allen, Randolph Delaware, Henry Wayne, Union, Fayette, Rush, Elkhart, and Lagrange.

Fifth District, 1836 to 1840—Adams, Allen, Lagrange, Noble, Fulton, Wabash, Huntington, Jay, Randolph, Grant, Delaware, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, and Union.

Fifth District, 1840 to 1844—The same as above, with the addition of Steuben, Whitely, De Kalb, Blackford and Wells.

Fourth District, 1844 to 1852—Henry, Wayne, Fayette, and Union.

Fifth District, 1852 to 1868—Delaware, Henry, Randolph Wayne, Fayette, and Union.

Ninth District, 1868—Allen, Adams, Wells, Jay, Blackford, Delaware, Randolph, and Henry.

It will be seen that from 1832 to 1840 the district was, in the widest place, nearly seventy miles, by one hundred and fifty in length, and comprised nearly 7,000 square miles. In 1840 this was suddenly reduced to about thirty-six miles in width, from north to south, by forty-two from east and west, and only comprised 1,100 square miles and four of the twenty counties. In 1868 another change came upon us, and Henry and seven other counties compose the district, which is now about forty-two miles from east to west, and one hundred and twenty from north to south, and containing about 3,800 square miles.

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR.

1825—Ray	303	
Blackford	63	366
1828—Ray	479	
Conly	68	
Moore	37	584
1840—Bigger	1579	
Howard	846	2425
1843—Bigger	1140	
Whitcomb	902	
Derin	191	2233
1846—Marshall	1180	
Whitcomb	814	1994
1849—Matson	1437	
1849—Wright	1287	
Cravens	115	2839
1852—Wright	1179	
McCarty	1527	
Robinson	351	3057
1856—Morton	2486	
Willard	1188	3674
1860—Lane	2797	
Hendricks	1328	4125
1864—Morton	3008	
McDonald	1123	4131
1869—Baker	2373	
Hendricks	1416	3789

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL.

The population in 1830 was 6,458; in 1840, 15,128; in 1850, 17,607; in 1860, 20,119; in 1870, 23,127.

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

1837—James Raridan	1084		1852—R. J. Hubbard	267	2985
Jonathan McCarty	707	1791	1854—D. P. Holloway	2037	
1839—James Raridan	815		Joseph S. Buckles	847	2884
Jonathan McCarty	571		1856—David Kilgour	2448	
Wilson Thompson	629	2015	Edmund Johnson	1190	3638
1841—Andrew Canaday	597		1858—David Kilgour	1956	
C. B. Smith	527		Lafe Develin	912	2868
Jonathan McCarty	713	1837	1860—George W. Julian	2686	
1843—C. B. Smith	1052		W. A. Bickle	1023	3709
Charles H. Test	914	1966	1862—George W. Julian	1761	
1845—C. B. Smith	1332		Edmund Johnson	1442	3203
—— Finley	842	2174	1864—George W. Julian	2697	
1847—C. B. Smith	1268		James Brown	1027	3724
Charles H. Test	796	2064	1866—George W. Julian	2954	
1849—S. W. Parker	1441		M. L. Bundy	1261	4215
George W. Julian	1373	2814	1868—John P. C. Shanks	3377	
1851—S. W. Parker	1439		Robert Lowry	1510	4887
George W. Julian	1433	2872	1870—John P. C. Shanks	2863	
1852—S. W. Parker	1510		John Colerick	1315	4178
William Grose	1208				

Below we give the vote for President, so far as it has been possible to obtain it:—

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY FOR PRESIDENT, FROM 1832 TO 1868.

1832—Clay	767	1852—Pierce	1225
Jackson	580	Hale	456
1836—Harrison	1394	1856—Fremont	2741
Van Buren	712	Buchanan	1229
1840—Harrison	1652	Filmore	49
Van Buren	839	1860—Lincoln	2726
1844—Clay	1458	Douglass	1296
Polk	1005	Breckenridge	90
Birney	188	Bell	16
1848—Taylor	1115	1864—Lincoln	3027
Cass	1005	McClellan	1057
Van Buren	455	1868—Grant	3432
1852—Scott	1559	Seymour	1412

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Of our beneficent system of common or free schools it is not within the limits or scope of this work to treat at length. Of the matter as it concerns the county in particular a few facts are appropriate.

The broad assertion that knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community is essential to the preservation of a free government (see section 1, article 2, State Constitution) meets with as general acceptance in Henry county, perhaps, as in any county in the State. There is certainly no part of the public burdens more cheerfully borne than the very con-

siderable tax imposed, and it is many years since we have heard so much as one individual object to this tax, which at one time was believed by many well-meaning citizens of ours as well as other communities to be wrong, in principle at least. At first large numbers in every community argued that it was wrong to tax the wealthy to educate the poor, or the man without children for the benefit of those blessed with a dozen. When the question of free schools or no free schools was submitted to our people, in 1851, in the shape of continuing a tax levied by a former legislature, the vote was close indeed, standing: For its continuance, 1,411; against its continuance, 1,382—a bare majority of 28.

Our people are so well satisfied that the diffusion of knowledge renders them safer in person and property, and that it is cheaper to educate than to take care of criminals and paupers, that it is safe to predict that free schools would be sustained today by a vote of ten to one. The principle lying at the foundation of our common school law is gratuitous instruction to every pupil, rich and poor alike; and while the means provided are far too limited to meet all the wants of the community, they carry inestimable blessings with them, so far as they go.

In 1852 the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who seemed enthusiastic in the work, looked fondly forward to the day when the people of the State would raise, by the various methods provided by law, two dollars per child, in order that schools might be sustained all the year round. At that time the revenue from the various funds only amounted 35 cents per child. By the last report of the Superintendent it will be seen that the total amount of common school funds held in trust in this county is $45,483.62, at 7 per cent., on which the interest or $3,187.85, is available as a tuition fund. To this is to be added the school tax of $19,413.55, which, making allowance for probable delinquency, gives an available tuition fund of over $20,000 for the county, or about three dollars to each child of a suitable age to go to school.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following statement of various items connected with

the common school interests of the county will serve to illustrate the growth of the system within twenty years:

	1853	1856	1860	1870
*Number of children	7,416	7,054	7,622	7,046
Number attending school	3,246	4,076	5,305	5,751
Number of school houses	51	98	106	108
Number of male teachers	——	96	91	98
Number of female teachers	——	2	22	42
Average pay of males	$22.50	$29.53	$27.00	$55.40
Average pay of females	$12.50	$20.83	$21.20	$38.60
Length of school, in days	——	52	50	75
School fund distributed	$5,933	$6,573	$5,954	$15,454
Value of school property	——	——	——	$96,295
Tax for building purposes	——	$13,074	$9,742	——

The following named gentlemen, and perhaps one or two others, have served the county as School or County Examiners:

J. S. Ferris,	T. B. Redding,	W. M. Watkins,
S. T. Powell,	Isaac Kinley,	H. M. Shockley,
R. B. Abbott,	Thomas Rogers,	D. Newby.

CHURCHES IN THE COUNTY.

The following statistics are taken in part from the census report. The social statistics of the county taken by the United States Marshal for 1870 not having yet been made public, and a number of persons on whom we have called for information having failed to respond, the statistics for 1870 are only estimated:

DENOMINATIONS	Number.		Accommodation.		Value of Property.	
	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
Baptist	2	3	1,100	1,500	$2,300	$4,000
Christian	4	11	1,400	4,000	2,400	25,000
Friends	9	11	3,950	5,000	8,500	15,000
Lutheran	3	1	800	400	2,500	4,000
Methodists	19	24	7,070	8,500	18,800	35,000
Presbyterians	4	4	1,200	1,500	2,700	17,500
Universalits	1	....	500	.....	400	.....
New Light	....	3	.....	1,000	.....	1,200
	42	57	16,020	21,900	37,600	101,700

The estimated value of the property for both dates is probably too low. The other figures are believed to be nearly cor-

*All children between five and twenty-one years were enumerated until 1860, after which only those between 6 and 21 were enumerated.

rect. The church accommodation of the county, it will be seen nearly equals the entire population. In addition to those named above, we believe the "Tunkers," or German Baptists, have one or more congregations in the county; So with the Wesleyans, while the Spiritualis'; have two good halls and quite a number of adherents.

STOCK AND GRAIN.

The following table gives, by townships, a few of the leading agricultural products of the county, as reported to the census marshals in June last. The Indian corn and wheat was of course the crop of 1869, neither of which was a fair average for the ten years past. Most of the items were taken from the manuscript on file in the Clerk's office, and some mistakes of a trivial character may have occurred, as there was no opportunity for verifying the results by a re-count.

Townships	Horses and Mules	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Wheat	Corn
Wayne	683	437	1,179	936	3,095	52,494	93,880
Spiceland	533	350	780	1,640	2,624	40,976	93,230
Franklin	624	385	754	1,344	2,068	48,103	96,540
Dudley	659	411	1,022	878	3,268	41,649	90,765
Liberty	636	546	740	918	2,798	65,933	108,553
Henry	551	375	607	1,426	2,278	35,901	83,935
Greensboro	333	276	550	1,064	2,502	30,678	75,680
Harrison	494	468	597	1,470	2,642	53,494	111,010
Fall Creek	502	396	629	1,672	2,210	51,632	96,883
Jefferson	483	336	425	1,065	1,963	37,289	52,325
Prairie	722	493	920	1,876	3,437	63,500	111,853
Stony Creek	413	267	553	1,050	1,337	31,737	41,860
Blue River	432	297	413	1,061	1,663	38,631	74,567

1840 AND 1870—THE CONTRAST.

	1840.	1870.
Population	15,128	23,127
Farms		2,211
Dwellings		4,524
Manufacturing Establishments	31	196
Hands employed	57	472
Capital invested	$62,000	$460,170
Products of Factories	$36,300	$774,376
Bushels of Wheat	78,234	592,017
Bushels of Indian Corn	624,543	1,131,083
Horses and Mules	4,302	7,071
Cattle	10,340	14,183
Milch Cows		5,017
Other Cattle		9,166

Sheep	9,674	16,400
Swine	29,497	31,467
Grist Mills	9	22
Saw Mills	14	25
Dry Goods and Grocery Stores	17	85
Capital invested	30,250	Est'd $200,000

TURNPIKES

—o—

Prior to the year 1850 no great advancement had been made throughout the county in the way of internal improvements. The National or Henry County Turnpike was in process of construction, and the necessity for better roads was greatly felt by the people of the county.

In 1852 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the construction of plank, McAdamized, and gravel roads. By this law extensive powers were conferred on companies complying with its provisions,, and under it, with certain amendments made, a number of good pikes were constructed, ramifying in all directions, and connecting the remotest parts of the county with the seat of justice.

In 1865 the General Assembly passed an act to enable County Commisssioners to organize turnpike companies, when persons representing three-fifths of the real estate within certain prescribed limits petition for the same, and to levy a tax for constructing a road, and to provide for the same to be free. By this law only the land within three-fourths of a mile of the proposed route was affected, and upon the report of a commission to survey and estimate the cost of construction, the Auditor was required to enter a tax upon said lands **according to its value,** as shown by the books in his office, **and without any reference to the benefits to be derived** from the same, one-third to be collected annually, and in the same manner as other taxes, and it might happen that lands the most remote would be most heavily taxed. This law however, was but an experiment, and but little attempt was made to work under it.

The following companies, however, effected an organization, viz: The Blountsville and Circleville, Blountsville and Morristown, Flatrock and Bentonville, Fairview and Lewisville. The first-named was soon abandoned by the general consent of the interested parties. Further particulars will be found in a tabular statement near the end of this chapter. But one of the roads begun under the law of 1865, we believe, was completed under that law.

The law of 1865 was objectionable in many of its features and impracticable in its operations, but appears to have prepared the way for the law of 1867. This authorized the assessment of all lands within one and a half miles on either side, and within the same distance of the terminus, when the subscription to such route amounts to not less than $800 per mile, and is not sufficient for the completion of the same. These assessments were required to be made by three disinterested free-holders, who were required to estimate the benefits likely to accrue to each particular tract of land. Under this law a number of roads were organized, and the tax placed upon the duplicate of 1867 with the State and county tax.

On one or two pikes, however, parties felt aggrieved, and a test case was made before Judge Buckles, of the Circuit Court, who decided that the assessments had not been legally made, for several reasons, among which were, that they had failed to view the lands as required, and that all the lands within the limits prescribed had not been listed.

In view of this decision the assessments on other roads were considered illegal, and no great effort was made by the companies to have the tax collected; but the Commissioners were petitioned to have the Assessors brought back and make their assessments in conformity with the law.

The Blue River Turnpike, of Prairie township, was an exception. The first installment of about $3,000, being mostly paid in, was deemed sufficient, and the second and third installments were never placed on the duplicate.

The amount of turnpike tax collected for 1867 on assessments declared illegal was $16,074.04, out of a total of $27,221.93 on the duplicate.

During the year 1867, while Major Grubbs was Treasurer,

no part of the gravel road tax collected was paid over to the officers of the several companies, but remained a part of the balance in the Treasury, June 1, 1868.

All the roads of 1867, except the one mentioned above, were re-assessed in 1868, and the tax again placed on the duplicate. At first the assessment were placed on the same duplicate with other taxes; but in 1868, by order of the Auditor of State, they were placed on a separate duplicate. Below will be found an interesting tabular statement:

	Miles	Tax Levied
Blountsville and Morristown	2¼	$4,687.27
Flatrock and Bentonville	5	11,478.91
Fairview and Lewisville	1½	2,790.33

UNDER THE LAW OF 1867.

	Miles	Tax levied
Beech Grove Union	2½	$4,312.99
Duck Creek and Southern	2	2,622.12
Flat Rock Valley	3	8,172.13
Greensboro and New Castle Junction	2	4,228.37
Franklin Junction	4	5,046.54
Flatrock and Symon's Creek	5½	9,417.38
Northern Junction	7¼	13,332.57
Hillsboro and Franklin	7	8,317.09
Northwestern	6	13,324.05
New Castle and Flatrock	9	10,723.67
New Castle and Muncie	4¼	5,397.86
Union and Blue River	2	2,243.61
Southern	6	8,453.88
Sugar Creek	2	723.12
Sulphur Springs and Cadiz	5¾	8,215.38
Sulphur Springs and Western	4½	7,197.43
Knightstown and Middletown	10	16,100.04
Northwestern Extension	3¼	6,458.46
Middletown and Daleville	1½	1,277.67

PUT ON DUPLICATE IN 1869 UNDER THE LAW OF 1869.

	Miles	Tax Levied
Dunreith gravel road	1½	$635.43
Middletown and Range Line	2½	3,153.68
Blountsville and Smithfield	1	1,052.00
Blountsville	4¾	6,075.50
Blountsville and Windsor	1¼	1,507.00
Prairie, G. E., and Franklin	8¾	11,574.00
Blountsville and Millville Extension	6½	9,072.00
Blountsville Extension	4½	6,629.10

DUPLICATE OF 1870, LAW OF 1869.

	Miles	Tax levied
Rush and Henry County Road	3	5,965.68
Old State Road	4½	5,354.00

OTHER TURNPIKES

The above table only refers to such turnpikes as here built under what is donominated the Gravel Road Laws. The fol-

lowing is nearly a complete list with the length of the other gravel roads of the county or parts of roads in the county:

	MILES
Henry County Turnpike (National Road)	20
Knightstown & Warrington	7
Knightstown & Greensboro	7
Ogden & Rushville	1
Independent Turnpike	2½
New Castle & Spiceland	10
Union Turnpike	4
Lewisvile & Flatrock	3
Hopewell & Flatrock	6
New Castle & Dublin	12
Northern & Branches	14
New Castle & Cadiz	7
Cadiz & Western	3
Greensboro & Cadiz	5
Spiceland & Blueriver	3
Spiceland & Greensboro	3½
Mechanicsburg & Middletown	4½
Cadiz & Mechanicsburg	5
Sulphur Springs & Muncie	2½
Sulphur Spring & Summit	2½
Greensboro & Western	4
Greensboro & Grant City	3

It is proper to state that in a few instances we are not quite sure of having given the exact name of the road, but may have given, instead, that of the points connected, and it is also probable that all the pikes have not been named at all, since branches and junctions or connecting links are being constructed so rapidly as to render it next to impossible to keep pace with them. In some road districts the plan of grading and graveling a small portion of the common roads each year is being adopted insomuch that in a few years free, well constructed pikes will form quite an important feature of our road system. Henry county may well boast of her net work of turnpikes ramifying every part of the county, unsurpassed as they are in extent or excellence by any county in the State.

THE LITERATURE OF THE COUNTY

That Henry county has little to boast of in the way of literary excellence is most true. Her honor lies more in the average intelligence of her citizens than in any cases of exceptional

merit. But it must not be inferred from this that we are destitute of men and women of refined taste and good literary capabilities. Such is not the fact. The great success of local literary societies, especially before the war, and the avidity with which the people in many localities seek after the best publications that flow from the press, and their eagerness to hear the best lecturers and speakers, prove them to be appreciative and cultivated in a high degree.

It is not to be presumed, either, that so old a county as this has not produced its literary aspirants and amateurs, and, like almost every other community in the United States, the efforts of our orators, essayists, and bardlings began with the first newspaper, and have never ceased, except when the county would be left for a short time without one of these literary exponents.

The names of those who have conducted the various county newspapers appear in another place, so that it is not necessary to catalogue them here. Of these, Alfred J. Cotton, for a brief time connected with the **New Castle Banner** in 1836, made some pretense to literature in other fields, and but a few years since he published in the **Courier,** and almost every other local paper in the State, a poem of considerable length, addressed "To a Snow Bird." The rhyme had little merit aside from showing genial poetic spirit and warm-heartedness of the old man. His autobiography, published in 1858, contains most of his poetic effusions, but will be remembered by our citizens, a number of whom have copies, more for the most refreshing egotism peeping out from every page than for any other merit. The author introduces the work with a likeness of himself and lady, and charmingly discourses about the intellectuality of his own physiognomy and the grace and charms of his lady. He appears to have had a horror of being forgotten, and would not be surprised if rising generations should yet be taught that the "Man in the moon" was Judge Cotton. He signed himself The Rev. Judge Alfred Johnson Cotton.

Walter Edgerton, of Spiceland, in his earlier days and the early days of the anti-slavery movement, wrote articles of great force for the anti-slavery papers, and some for papers that were not anti-slavery. These latter were often of so much

force as to be denied publication. He has also from time to time, contributed many articles of note on doctrinal and scientific topics to the religious and other papers of the day, and is the author of a work of several hundred pages, giving a "History of the Separation" in the Society of Friends on account of the anti-slavery movement. He also edited, we believe, "The Journal of Charles Osborn," a distinguished minister of the Society.

John W. Grubbs, now of Richmond, for a dozen years connected with the press of this county, commenced his career when very young, but, from long continuance and perseverance, gained a reputation as one of the most skillful and caustic political editors of the State. We presume that his "situation" in the wholesale house of Howard & Grubbs is more lucrative, if not more congenial.

Isaac Parker, a man a few years Mr. Grubbs' senior, some times contributed to the **Indiana Sun**, and wrote political letters of a local character for the **Indianapolis Journal**, which attracted much comment. A poem of his, written for the **Sun**, in 1840 , is distinctly remembered. It was entitled "Johnson's Sukey," and was intended as a burlesque on Colonel Richard M. Johnson, for having (as the Whigs asserted) a black wife, Johnson being then the Democratic candidate for Vice President. A handsome reward would be paid for a copy of that old rhyme.

M. L. Bundy, of New Castle, has, for more than twenty years, been what might be termed a literary amateur, writing letters for the press and articles on numerous topics of interest with more than ordinary ease and grace. Though he might have won greater distinction had he labored more with his pen, it is doubtful whether it would have yielded him such returns of golden gains as he has received from other pursuits.

Russell B. Abbott, at one time Principal of the New Castle Academy, is a man of fine culture, who has written much excellent prose, some of which deserves to live after its author shall have mouldered into dust.

Huldah Wickersham, a daughter of the old anti-slavery veteran, Caleb Wickersham, wrote many able articles on the topics of the day, especially in behalf of freedom for the slave. She at one time conducted a correspondence with the noted

Elizabeth Pease that awakened much interest among her anti-slavery associates. She died many years since, in the vigor of early youth, while that which she had accomplished was but the promise of what might have been in the future.

William Edgerton has long been widely known to a certain class of readers as an able essayist and original thinker, especially on controversial and theological subjects. His style is characterized by logical force, depth, and earnestness, rather than by ornament; and his essays must always command the serious attention of thoughtful people. His popularity would have been greater, though his usefulness might have been less, had he not taken upon himself the thankless job of stirring up certain theological dry bones.

Sarah Edgerton, sister of Wm. Edgerton, has also produced many articles of decided merit.

Nancy Kinley, the first wife of Major Kinley, wrote verses full of the inspiration born of a loving heart and generous disposition. An early grave closed the music of a harp that might have been attuned to higher song.

Isaac Kinley, who won the rank of Major in the late war, has perhaps performed more thorough and masterly literary labor than any other man claimed as a citizen of the county. Some of our readers will recollect a lecture he once delivered on the force of the English language, in which, when he came to treat of the strong points in Shakespeare, Scott, and Byron, the hearer was carried along as by a master-hand. Of course all his auditors did not thus enter into the spirit of the composition, which was without any effort after elocutionary effect. He has written a few fine poems and many essays and short articles of rare merit. Among his poems, "Astrea" and "I Forgive" are still deservedly popular. In the summer and autumn of 1869 he, in company with his wife, visited Europe and reported the results of their tour in a series of most enjoyable letters to Julian's **Radical.** "The Beech Tree," the only Henry county magazine, although it died on Mr. Kinley's hands several years ago, has left a host of pleasant memories, and doubtless, if again revived, would be much better sustained. It is to be hoped Mr. Kinley will see fit to embrace the best of his poems, sketches, and memories in book form for the grati-

fication of his numerous friends. In Mr. Kinley's capacity as legislator and one of our early anti-slavery politicians, he has made speeches worthy of preservation, but want of space forbids further notice.

Jehu T. Elliott, whose long and successful career at the bar and on the bench has proven him one of our most vigorous thinkers, and although writing but little outside of a few political articles, he deserves mention as a man of generous self-culture.

Miss Josie V. Hickman has for some years past been a frequent contributor to some of the newspapers and magazines of the country. She writes essays, stories, and poems with equal facility, and has been connected with Mrs. Bland in conducting the Ladies' Own Magazine, at Indianapolis, for some time past. This magazine announced, nearly a year ago, that Miss Hickman had a volume of poems in course of preparation.

Clarkson Davis, for several years Principal of Spiceland High School, is one of the best essayists and lecturers in the State. There is a charm about his writings that renders them exceedingly popular. Like Major Kinley, a tour through some of the European States has furnished the theme for many pleasant lectures. Our people may well hope to see and hear more from his pen.

Thomas R. Stanford is one of those men whom it is not well to forget, in going back to the past. He served our people faithfully for many years, though we do not now remember but a single literary effort from his pen—a farewell to his constituents, written at the close of a long and useful career.

Mrs. Bell Stanford used to contribute verses to the **Courier** that betrayed a kind heart and considerable taste.

C. D. Morgan, Esq., in addition to his reputation as temperance lecturer, lawyer, and banker, has produced a few good addresses on literary and historical subjects. Mrs. C. D. Morgan is also, we believe, the author of a capital burlesque on the love-sick stories that craze the brains of many modern misses.

Mr. E. E. Parker, once of the county, has published, in Arthur's Home Magazine and other papers and periodicals, a number of poems exhibiting a high order of poetic talent.

Joshua H. Mellet and **James Brown,** though making little pretensions to literature, have each won a lucrative practice at the bar, and several of our younger practitioners are following in their wake. Without a good degree of literary ability of a certain kind, success in this field is scarcely attainable.

Of Mr. B. S. Parker, whose many essays, sketches, and poems, published, as they have been, from East to West, we shall not speak at length. He is still amongst us and still writing as opportunity offers, and undoubtedly wields the readiest pen of any writer in the county. The close friendship known to have existed between him and the writer of this book for years renders it difficult to speak of his varied and extensive labors in such terms as their merits deserve without, perhaps, having somewhat set down to the score of friendship and partiality, but the writer of the following needs no encomiums from us:

"So upward through darkness and sorrow,
Through pleasures that halo the night,
We grow, till we reach the to-morrow,
Expand, till we enter the light."

Albert Hodson, the young and enthusiastic tourist whose letters from the high-ways and by-ways of Europe to **The Republican,** during the past and present years, are attracting much attention, is a writer of much promise. He has the elements of a most successful tourist,, and the rare faculty of not only seeing all that he passes, but of giving most apt and vivid pen-pictures of what he does see.

L. R. Woods, for some time a Henry County boy, is proving himself a first-class correspondent, as his frequent letters to the county papers attest.

Nathan Newby, one of the faculty of the State Normal School, born and reared in the county, is the author of many creditable articles, that have appeared in print from time to time, on scientific and familiar topics.

Benjamin Franklin, a noted minister of the "Christian" denomination, was bred, if not born, in the county, and has, for a number of years, been largely engaged in literary labors, mainly in the realms of denominational and controversial theology. He began his career, we believe, at Milton, Wayne county, by publishing a small serial, entitled the **Western Reformer.** This was soon merged into a paper owned by Alexander Hall.

called the **Proclamation,** and this was soon connected with the **Christian Age,** owned by D. S. Burnett, and published at Cincinnati. Burnett was soon bought out, and the name changed to the **Christian Review,** under which name it is still edited by Mr. Franklin.

Adolphus Rogers, the accomodating Deputy Treasurer of the county, is a young man of most excellent literary attainments. He occasionally furnishes articles for the county papers. To him we are indebted for a great portion of the article on turnpikes.

John C. Teas, now residing at Carthage, Mo., was long known in this county as one well posted in literary matters, and, although seldom appearing in print, had few superiors in such literary productions as grace a literary society.

Rev. M. Mahin, presiding elder for the M. E. Church, is a resolute "defender of the faith" and literary man of fine attainments. His field of labor has been almost exclusively of a denominational character.

James G. Burk, one of our "gallant dead," was a literary man of some taste and the editor and publisher of a book of several hundred pages, entitled, "First Quarrels in Married Life."

Dr. Joel Reed, almost the first Henry county physician, was a frequent contributor to the county papers in former years. He was a man of good ability, and the generous goodness of his heart impressed itself upon his composition.

Benjamin Wrigley, once an editor of the **Courier,** had a rare faculty of imitation of some of the choice songs of the language, and was the author of a few meritorious poems. He believed that people in general knew nothing; lacked faith in himself and every body and so run his paper down to naught and left the county.

Hannah Maria Parker, of Wayne township, wrote several meritorious poems in blank verse. One entitled "The Exile of Scio," telling the woes of a noble Greek banished from his native land, gave evidence of a mind of more than ordinary poetic insight.

Prof. Elijah Evan Edwards flitted into our county once and rested the soles of his feet at New Castle a few months, but this fact hardly gives us the right to claim that gifted bird of song as a Henry county man.

Dora J. Gilbert, (afterward Williams,) when at college and a few years afterward produced some articles that attracted considerable attention on account of their promise of future excellence, but death closed her career before the full scope of her abilities were indicated.

Mrs. Jennie G. Kinley, though scarcely to be claimed a Henry county writer, is the author of articles in prose and verse of rare merit. Her notes on European travel, published in the **School Journal,** cannot fail to please everyone.

The Misses **Edwards,** Elizabeth and Mary Jane produced before the local literary societies essays of considerable merit, some of which found their way into print, and may yet be seen in old and well thumed scrap-books.

Ezra Spencer, of Greensboro, has been for several years recognized as a pleasant writer of sketches and essays, and a general advocate of temperance and moral reform.

But our waning space forbids more than a "bare mention" of many who are more or less known in literary fields, like

Wm. Haughton, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and a lecturer on scientific and kindred topics of no mean repute; or of

S. S. Bennett, the "Learned Blacksmith," efficient Auditor, preacher, and most forcible lecturer and orator in the county.

Besides these, we might mention a host of "locals" and reporters whose talents are being called into active play by the requirements of the public press. Of these we will merely mention **John W. Shockley,** of Blue River township; **Flem Ratcliff,** of Dunreith; **O. H. Bogue,** of Dudley; **Oll Nixon** and **J. B. Antrim,** of Spiceland; and a host of others of more or less celebrity, whose bright and shining lights have been partially hidden by the thin veil of a **nom de plume.**

Of the present county editors it is not our purpose to speak. They are still on the war path, and they must "fight it out on that line."

And thus ends the chapter, while many as noted as some mentioned may have been omitted, for the reason that they have been unknown to us, or we cannot now think of their names. Perhaps at some not very distant day some one will take hold of the matter and make a much better showing for the county than it has been possible for us to do.

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

Printing is styled "The art preservative of all arts;" but a little research after copies of the earlier newspapers of this county has led to the conclusion that newspapers, however potent as chroniclers of passing events, pass away almost as rapidly as the events themselves. To find sufficient data for giving the name and politics of the newspapers of the county—when they were founded, how long each lived, and by whom edited and published, was supposed to be quite an easy task, while the effort has shown it to be one of the most difficult we have had to perform. Where certainty was expected, only guesses and conjectures were met with.

THE FIRST PAPER.

The first newspaper of the county was issued at Knightstown as early as 1831 or 1832, ——— **Grant,** editor, and **John Mitchell,** foreman of the office. Grant was succeeded by **James Silvers,** and he by **J. T. angdon,** each for a short time. The name of this paper is variously reported by those who remember it well, as the **Knightstown Banner, Knightstown Sun,** and **Indiana Sun.** The weight of the testimony we believe to be in favor of its having been called the **Knightstown Sun,** although this would necessitate its having been suspended for several years, or for several considerable periods. as the Sun was only in its third year in 1839. (NOTE: The real name of this newspaper was The Federal Union, an original copy is, in 1967, in the Library of Congress and a facsimile hangs on the wall of the Knightstown Banner office.)

THE INDIANA SUN.

Leaving the debatable question as to what the first paper was christened, we find that **T. D. Clarkson** either founded the

Sun, or revived the old paper. The fact that the list of letters remaining in the post office at Knightstown was advertised in the **Richmond Palladium** in 1835, is pretty good evidence that this county was without a paper at the time. About the first of the year 1839 ——— **Hannum** and **J. W. Grubbs** purchased the **Sun** for $600, seemingly a large sum at the time. Before the purchase money was all paid, Hannum left unceremoniously for parts unknown, leaving J. W. Grubbs in possession of the field. On the 10th of June, 1841, Mr. Grubbs changed the name to **Indiana Courier,** and about the first of December following removed with it to New Castle, "solely for the convenience of the people of Henry county." He continued its publication until about the middle of the year 1846, when he sold to C. V. Duggins.

About the first of January, 1850, Mr. Duggins died, and the **Courier** was published by his executor, **Mr. James Comstock,** until in March, 1850, when J. W. Grubbs again became proprietor. **George W. Lennard** purchased the office in January, 1853, and, after a few months, found a partner in **Coleman Rogers,** who assisted in conducting the paper the balance of the year. **Nation & Ellison** became its proprietors in January, 1854, with **H. C. Grubbs** as editor-in-chief, and **D. Nation** "local." Mr. Grubbs, however, soon retired and D. Nation was promoted.

Benjamin Wrigley purchased the office before the close of the year 1854, and took in as a partner a **Mr. Lyle;** but before the close of the year 1855 they disposed of the office to **Chas. E. Harwood** and **T. B. Redding,** who conducted it for about one year, and turned it over to **E. B. Martindale,** who also seems soon to have tired of it, and sold out to **I. S. Drake** early in 1857. In 1859 Mr. Drake secured as partner **Walton P. Goode,** who became sole proprietor about a year afterward, and continued alone in the business till November, 1862, when the office was sold to **E. Pleas,** who conducted the paper until the first of March, 1869, a period of six years and four months, when it was sold to **M. E. Pleas** and **H. H. Hoover.** This firm continued the publication of the paper until the 15th of May, 1870, when **M. E. Pleas** sold his interest to **A. G. Wilcox,** who, in connection with Mr. Hoover, continued its publication until

some time in January, 1871, when Mr. Hoover sold his interest to **Calvin R. Scott,** which is the last of the changes we have to chronicle in the **dramatis personae** of that paper. Our space is too limited for much more than a catalogue of the changes in managers.

The **Sun,** which was the forerunner of the **Courier** (the volume and number of the former being for some time retained in the latter), was what is termed a five-column paper, 21 by 32 inches in dimensions, the columns being about one-third wider than at present. For several years after the change of name, the size was but little changed, though treated to an occasional new dress. In 1850 the columns were reduced in width about one-half an inch, so as to admit of six columns to the page, and in 1851 it was enlarged to a 24 by 36 sheet, seven columns to the page, and in 1858 again enlarged to 22 by 38, but in war times (May, 1861), it was reduced in size, by Mr. Goode, to six columns, and a sheet 22 by 32. At the end of the year 1863 it was again enlarged, by E. Pleas, to seven columns, of a sheet 24 by 36, and further enlarged, three years later, and made an eight-column paper, and while owned by Wilcox & Hoover it was still further enlarged and made a nine-column paper.

The politics both of the **Sun** and **Courier** were Whig so long as that party remained to be battled for. Soon after the demise of that party the paper seemed to have Know-Nothing proclivities, but upon the organization of the Republican party it espoused the cause of Republicanism.

NEW CASTLE BANNER.

The first paper at the county seat was established in the latter part of the year 1835, or early in 1836, and christened the **New Castle Banner, J. B. Swayze,** publisher, and **Rev. Alfred Johnson Cotton,** editor. The third number was not issued until March 31, 1836, at which time they say:

> We have the pleasure to state that, notwithstanding we issued our first number of the Banner without a subscription list, we issue the third with a list rising 300. We confidently anticipate 500 ere long.

Notwithstanding these brilliant prospects, it only reached its twenty-sixth number by the 20th of October, and was suspended soon afterward. Mr. Swayze started a paper at Hagerstown, Indiana, and Mr. Cotton shut up his house and went to Dearborn county, and "stood a poll" for Judge and was elected.

The **Banner** professed to be independent in politics, and to give the good from all sides, while the editor and publisher both voted the Democratic ticket.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

The next attempt at a Democratic paper in this county was made by **J. Fenwick Henry,** about the first of August, 1851. It was started as a six-column sheet, 21 by 30, and was ornamented by a wonderfully imposing wood cut head. In about eighteen months, the erratic J. F. H. sold the concern to **Nelson Abbott,** who enlarged it to a seven-column paper, 24 by 36, but soon changed the name to **"New Castle Banner,"** reducing the size to six-column page and 22 by 32 sheet. It was conducted with considerable vigor. In 1854, a literary page was conducted under the **nom de plume** of De Wit Mullinix, real name not now remembered, though we believe the same writer was employed on a Cincinnati magazine, the department under his charge being regarded by some as equal to the Knickerbocker Papers. The **Banner** was issued as a small semi-weekly for some time, but its demise, which occurred about 1855, was probably hastened by the stand taken on the Nebraska question. The Baltimore platform and resistance to anti-slavery agitation appears to have been its "pole star."

HENRY COUNTY TIMES.

In September, 1865, **R. F. Brown,** for some time publisher of a paper in Connersville, Ind., removed his office to New Castle, and commenced the publication of a seven-column sheet, styled the **Henry County Times,** the first number of which was dated October 13, 1865. At the end of a month, he removed his office to Knightstown, and the fourth number appeared as the **Henry County Weekly Times.** At the end of about five months, Brown "pulled up stakes" and went to Western Illinois, and, a few weeks later, to Lamar, Missouri, in search of a more appreciative community.

THE HENRY COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

This paper was started at New Castle, in April, 1867, by **Hoover & Shopp,** and after reaching the twenty-fourth number, was sold to a joint stock company of Democrats, by whom it was managed for five weeks, when it was placed under the control of **Leonard H. Miller,** who changed the name to

SIGNS OF THE TIMES,

about the 1st of January, 1868. Miller continued the paper until some time in April, when he became so badly demoralized that the company procured the services of a Mr. **S. S. Darling,** of Hamilton, O., who was a young man of more promise than performance. He changed the name of the paper to

THE NEW CASTLE EXAMINER,

and ran on quite lively till some time in August, when an examination showed that he too had decamped, and an arrangement was made with **L. L. Dale, Esq.,** to conduct the paper.

In May following, Mr. Dale removed the office to Cambridge City, to fill a vacancy caused by the sale of the Democratic organ at that place to the Republicans. The name was changed to **Democratic Times,** and after being published there for about five months, the office was again established at New Castle, and in December last sold to **L. E. Bundy** and **Wm. Johnson,** the present proprietors.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN BANNER,

Now in the fifth year, has started at Knightstown in the spring of 1867 by **John A. Deem,** who continues to conduct it. It was at first a small sheet, but has been enlarged from time to time and is now quarto in form and printed on a sheet 25 by 36 inches, and seems to be well sustained by the citizens of Knightstown and vicinity. In politics it has been radically Republican.

THE CITY CHRONICLE,

Also published at Knightstown, was originated by **J. C. Riddell** early in the year 1870. It is a fair-sized sheet but has been so irregularly in its appearance as to leave us in doubt as to its permanance.

THE HENRY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

This is a nine column paper 26 x 42 inches in size. Its publication was commenced August 4, 1870, by E. and M. E. Pleas. Although there were already four papers published in the county the **Republican** still in its first year has attained to more than an average circulation. In politics it is radically Republican.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN CITIZEN.

Started in 1858 or 9, we believe, by **T. D. Clarkson,** and

afterward conducted by Will C. Moreau, and then by A. M. Woodin was discontinued about the latter part of 1861. It was a fair-sized sheet, Republican in politics. Not being in possession of a copy or any very definite information about it, the notice must be correspondingly brief.

THE BEECH TREE.

This was a 32 page literary magazine, conducted by Isaac Kinley, and started, we believe, in 1858. It was discontinued after a few months for want of a sufficiently generous support such as its merits really demanded.

THE WESTERN RURALIST,

An agricultural magaine, published at Knightstown in 1865, by John A. Deem. It was only published a few months when Mr. Deem went to Plainfield, Indiana, and engaged in the publication of a weekly paper.

ADVERTISING SHEETS.

In addition to the regular newspapers of the county, several little papers intended chiefly as advertising sheets with enough reading only to make them go, have from time to time been projected. Such were the Knighstown **Trade Journal** of 1867, M. H. Chappell Publisher, and **The Henry County Advertiser,** recently issued by J. B. Martindale.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

—0—

The organizations known as "benevolent societies" form too important a feature of our "domestic institutions" to be over-looked, although want of room compels us to pass from the subject with little more than a notice of the strength, and date of the organization of each lodge.

MASONS.

The oldest Masonic organization in the county is that of Knightstown, which, from the following table it will be seen was formed near thirty years ago.

NAME AND NO. OF LODGE, AND TIME OF MEETING	Date of organization.	Present strength
F. and A. M.		
Golden Rule (Knightstown), No. 16	1844	114
Lewisville, No. 72	1848	37
New Castle, No. 91, Saturday on or after full moon	1850	80
Greensboro, No. 175, Friday on or before full moon	1855	41
Middletown, No. 271, Saturday on or before full moon	1861	52
Cadiz, No. 277	1862	49
Cadiz, No. 277, reorganized	1870	29
Blountsville, No. 331, Sat. on or before full moon	1867	43
Mechanicsburg, No. 392, Sat. on or after full moon	1869	27
H. H. Winslow, No. 27, (col'd), first Friday in month	1869	12
Chapter.		
Knightstown, No. 33	1856	84
New Castle, No. 50, Saturday after full moon	1864	65
Council.		
Criptic (Knightstown,) No. 29	1864	50
Commandary.		
Wm. Hacker (Knightstown), No. 9	1866	53

ODD FELLOWS.

This brotherhood is the most numerous fraternity in the county, and "Fidelity Lodge," at New Castle, takes precedence in point of age, as will be seen by the table below:

NAME AND NO. OF LODGE, AND TIME OF MEETING.	Date of organization.	Present strength
I. O. O. F.		
Fidelity (New Castle), No. 59 Saturday	1848	84
Fall Creek (Middletown), No. 97, Tuesday	1851	63
Knightstown, No. 99, Tuesday	1851	123
Wildey (Lewisville), No. 191, Thursday	1857	40
Ogden, No. 202, Saturday	1858	45
Cadiz, No. 237, Saturday	1860	33
Greensboro, No. 247, Saturday	1865	51
Sulphur Springs, No. 249, Saturday	1865	31
Spiceland, No. 266, Friday	1866	40
Blountsville, No. 395, Saturday	1868	38
Mechanicsburg, No. 327, Thursday	1869	21
Dunreith, No. 341, Wednesday	1870	41
Encampments.		
Blue River, No. 48 (Knightst'n), 1st & 3d Wednesdays	1856	100
Henry, No. 69 (New Castle), 2d and 4th Wednesdays	1865	43
Farnsworth, No. 91 (Lewisville), 1st and 3d Fridays	1869	39
Degree of Rebekah.		
Wildey, No. 4 (Cadiz), every other Monday	1868	.....
Charity, No. 19 (New Castle), 1st and 2d Tuesdays	1869	34
Social No. 7 (Knightstown), 1st and 3d Wednesdays	1869	53
Aretas (Lewisville)	1870	35

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

Sets forth as its principal object to "reclaim the fallen" victims of intemperance and "save others from falling," its objects being substantially the same as that of the Sons of Temperance, now obsolete in this part of the State, and in this philanthropic work males and females are admitted on terms of perfect equality.

NAME AND NO. OF LODGE AND TIME OF MEETING.	Date of organization.	Present strength
I. O. G. T.		
Greensboro, No. 43, Wednesday, (reorganized)	1871	21
Ogden, No. 318, Wednesday	1865	25
Knightstown, No. 277	1861	56
Mechanicsburg, No. 333, Friday	1866	....
Spiceland, No. 547, Saturday	1867	52
Middletown, No. 682	1870	32
Dunreith, No. 740, Saturday	1870	35

BANKS

—o—

Henry county, until within a few years, was so essentially rural, and the pursuits of our people of such a character, that banks were not looked upon as in any way necessary to the growth or progress of the county. It is presumed that capitalists surveyed the field with equal indifference, as no serious effort was made to start a banking house within our borders prior to the introduction of the national banking system. Under the old State Bank system, but a limited number of branches were permitted, and this county was in the Richmond District; while our capitalists generally had a very judicious fear of the "wild cat" system, and probably saved money and reputation by giving it a wide berth.

It is not to be inferred from the foregoing that no one in the county, during its infancy, engaged in the loaning of money, as almost every neighborhood had its money kings who were ready to discount good paper on private terms. Fifteen or twenty years since, an "old farmer" who could scrape together from $3,000 to $5,000, ready money, was regarded as a moneyed man and on the high road to fortune, if not already arrived at that ever-shifting point. One of the most noticeable effects of the late war was to so change the industries and financial wants of communities as to make the establishment of several banks seem desirable, where the want of so much as one was not seriously felt before. Accordingly in January, 1865, an association was formed, and

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW CASTLE

Went into operation soon afterward, with a capital of $100,000 and a circulation of $90,000, as the law permits. Its career has been quite a successful one, the stock commanding 25 per cent. premium, and the semi-annual dividends averaging about seven per cent., while its "accumulated surplus" amounts to $16,725.62. Its quarterly transactions amount to about $150,000 in the way of loans and discounts, and the individual deposits last quarter amounted to about $85,000. The present officers of the company are: M. L. Bundy, S. T. Powell, J. T. Elliott, Wm. Murphey, Clement Murphey, **Directors;** M. L. Bundy, **President;** John Thornburgh, **Cashier;** Augustus Bundy, **Teller.**

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KNIGHTSTOWN

Was organized about the same time, but a few weeks later, we believe, than the above mentioned. Its capital stock is also $100,000, and circulation about $90,000. The career of these two institutions has been about equally successful, the figures setting forth the quarterly transactions of each not greatly differing. It is claimed that the stock in the Knightstown bank commands a little higher premium than that of the other, though we presume this is a matter of precious little consequence except in case of the death of a stockholder, as there is seldom any transactions in the stock of either. The semi-annual dividends of this bank have not been reported as being quite so high as those of its New Castle competitor, but, on the other hand, it reported an "accumulated surplus" of over $33,000 several months since. The officers are, so far as learned: Robert Woods, **President;** C. D. Morgan, **Cashier;** William Penn Hill and Noah Wagoner, **Clerks.**

THE UNION BANK OF NEW CASTLE.

This was a private bank, projected by M. L. Bundy in 1869, office in the Taylor House. It appeared to do a flourishing business for several months, when its business and good will were transferred to the First National, of which Mr. Bundy soon became President.

CITIZEN'S BANK OF DUNREITH.

This is a private bank, instituted at Dunreith in 1869, by Strattan, Harrold & Co., with a capital stock of $25,000, and intended to supply a local demand, and for the accommodation of

the shipping interests of Dunreith and vicinity. Although the capital was small, its transactions for the first year were of a highly satisfactory character. In December last it was burglariously entered and victimized to the tune of about $6,000, which very materially interfered with its business calculations and success.

Under the present order of things, the banks of Henry county seem like almost indispensable institutions. They are certainly great conveniences at times, but their being so extremely good for the stockholder at once raises the question as to whether the community in general can be shown to be benefitted by their existence. One thing is certainly demonstrable: that the rate of interest is too high, as it can hardly be a healthy state of affairs in general, when the interest which money will command is greater than the per cent. of profits in any of the leading pursuits in which it is employed. It has been but a few months since the rate of discounts at our banks was reduced from twelve to ten per cent. Still it is extremely doubtful whether agricultural pursuits, which are the chief basis of wealth in this county, have paid an average of six per cent, on the capital invested for the past five years.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

—0—

In the earlier portion of our country's history, there was little known of what is called partizan politics. Party lines were but dimly defined. Personal popularity counted more at the polls, (especially in local elections) than political creeds. A difference of choice for Governor or President might engender considerable feeling between neighbors without separating them in choice for Justice of the Peace or County Commissioner. Names, too, were as liable to deceive in early times as at present.

A venerable and life-long Democrat, whose name frequently occurs in these pages, commenced his career by voting for John Quincy Adams, and afterwards voted for Mr. Clay, who he says were Democrats at the time.

In early times the Democratic conventions at Indianapolis were styled Republican conventions, thus showing that words may be and often are used interchangeably, which, at other times, convey ideas of the most opposite character.

Although Henry county, from an early day, was regarded as very reliably Whig when it came to a general election, Democrats, for many years, enjoyed a considerable share of the places of "trust and profit" in the county. After Jackson's election the lines began to be more closely drawn, and party machinery to be put in more successful operation on both sides, and the opposing candidates were often held up as political monstrosities, and the "glorious principles" of each were attacked with a rancor, or defended with a zeal on the stump, or through the press, that leaves the impression at this day that the actors must have believed great principles were really at stake in the contests between Whigs and Democrats, but just what they were we are unable at this remote period to accurately determine, and freely confess to having some difficulty in comprehending the "world wide" difference between the principles of the old Whig and Democratic parties. Nevertheless there must have been a difference, for once the issue was made, the number of Democrats promoted in this county became smaller by degrees, and if we mistake not, Joshua Johnson, elected Sheriff in 1850, was the "last of his line."

The difference between Whiggery and Democracy, however, has not been the only element in Henry county politics. The county having been for many years noted as a stronghold of Radicalism and sure for a heavy majority for Hon. G. W. Julian, renders a review of some of the causes which led to such results, fitting in this place.

Many of the early pioneers were from the South, and had learned from actual contact with the "peculiar institution" to detest it from the bottom of their hearts. They cherished the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence as vital truths and not as "glittering generalities." They not only confessed with their mouths, but believed in their hearts, that God had made of one blood all nations of men, and that

"A man's a man for a' that,"

in spite of color, cast or rank. They early perceived the essen-

tially aggressive character of the "patriarchal institution," which, in spite of its professed conservatism and pleadings to be "let alone," was mustering its forces for a crusade, determined to rule or ruin, to bend or break to its accused purposes, parties, constitutions, unions, Bibles, churches and all else held sacred.

They saw earlier and knew better than Mr. Seward himself the nature of the "irrepressible conflict."

A National Anti-Slavery Society was formed about 1833, and had aroused great excitement and uncontrolable mobs in Boston and Philadelphia, but it took some time for this agitation to reach as far west as Indiana, and there was not much concerted action here until after 1840.

Although the number who felt that the pandering of Church and State to the traffic in human flesh was a burning disgrace and a foul blot on our fair institutions, was ever on the increase, thousands who recognized the heaven defying character of slavery, and were "just as much opposed to it as any body" were not yet ready to carry their opposition into politics, or at least not ready for separate political action, and so when the movement in this direction was inaugurated in 1840, no electoral ticket was formed in this and some other western States, and the ticket received but about six thousand votes in the whole Union.

When J. G. Birny, a practical Abolitionist, who had manumitted his own slaves, was put forward by the Liberty party in 1844, to make the race with those well-known slaveholders and apologists for oppression, Henry Clay and James K. Polk, he received but 188 votes in the county, and 62,263 in the whole country. When separate political action was inaugurated the fires of persecution were made to burn fiercely. "Abolitionist" became a supreme epithet of reproach. Among the boys it was sometimes changed to "niggerlitionist." No effort was spared to harrass and crush out the growing hostility to an institution, which, from being allowed to exist by the sufferance and forbearance of our forefathers, had come to arrogantly demand the chiefest place in State and Synagogue. Those who had the temerity to oppose its progress, soon found themselves not only outside of a "healthy political organization," but their

fellow church members were looking askance at them as disturbers of the peace of "God's family"—the "household of faith," and two, at least of the churches of this county suffered disruption on this score.

But none of these things moved them, despite threats, despite personal violence principle sustained the moral heroes. These "agitators" were fighting the battle of human liberty in general, but yet it was in behalf of a despised race and their very disinterestedness was made an occasion against them. They were "meddling with other people's business."

Rotten eggs were often tried, but found incapable of hitting truth. The ball put in motion, though so small at first, soon doubled in size, and, although most unfortunate in their selection of a standard bearer, the "impracticables" of the county gave him 455 votes in 1848, nearly one-fifth of the vote cast; and this, too, in spite of the military renown and prowess of one of the opposing candidates.

The demands of the slave power became still more arrogant. Slavery, instead of being a domestic concern, circumscribed by State lines with the prospect of gradually if not soon, dying out, began to insist on being the normal condition of the laborer everywhere. It laid claim to being a divine heritage, entitled to be everywhere recognized. It insisted on new territory and new guarantees, and asserted, that by force of the constitution, it was to be at home wherever our flag waved. Petitions against it were held to be an outrage. No disrespectful reference to it was to be tolerated in Congress. The citizens of the North were to catch and return the panting fugitive to his divinely appointed master.

The leading political parties had, in many localities, been passing very strong Anti-slavery resolutions, and vieing with each other in trying to meet the demands of the nation's conscience, with reference to this great national curse. In a spasm of goodness the Democracy of Indiana went as far in its opposition to slavery as a "black abolitonist" could well demand.

Wilmot Provisos and similar literature seemed to have become wondrously and suddenly popular. But the scene shifted as suddenly, the great political parties were whipped into the service of the task-masters more completely than

ever before, and 1850 witnessed the dawn of the slave-hunting era. The Democracy in National Convention assembled and resolved to "resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question under whatever color or shape the attempt may be made," and two weeks after the Whigs in the same capacity, and place, resolved to "discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation wherever or however made, and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

Here were the accredited representatives of the two great political parties of the nation in solemn conclave assembled deliberately and with one accord pledging each other that henceforth no voice should plead the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed—anywhere or in any manner, in all this broad land. It was a diabolical covenant to stifle at once the voices of religion, morality and humanity.

The stupendous folly of thus defying the fiat of Jehovah, and attempting to turn backward the progress of the nineteenth century, was answered by such a storm of agitation the land over as had never been witnessed before, and as if to see the seal of madness to this compact, no sooner had Congress assembled than the portals of agitation were thrown wide open by a resolution against agitation, introduced too, by a Democrat.

The Whig party, which, in times past, could lay some claim to be called the party of liberty, in consequence of its stand in favor of freedom of debate and the right of petition, had, since its successes in 1848, been licking the dust from the feet of its Southern masters, and was ready to barter its all of principle, justice and humanity for a continuance in place and power, but there being no longer a vital issue between the two great parties the Whig party paid dearly for its treachery, by a defeat in 1852, which blotted it out forever.

The Democratic party in many parts of the North, at least had been studiously making amends for its Waterloo defeat of 1848, by giving utterance to sentiments that would have done credit to a Garrison or a Phillips. By its happy efforts in this direction in Eastern Indiana, George W. Julian was elected to Congress in 1849, Isaac Kinly sent to the constitutional conven-

tion and George Evans to the State Senate from this county. The conversion of the party, it is feared, was not genuine as by its prompt acceptance of the "Baltimore platform" it readily fell from grace and returned to its wallow, and although successful in 1852, and again in 1856, it was at the expense of the last vestige of good in the party, which seemed at once to become the rendezvous of most of the thieves, cutthroats and treason mongers in the whole country. Just how completely such encompassed and engulphed the party "Bleeding Kansas" a torn and distracted country four years of sanguinary strife, mountains of debt and the sacrifice of more than a half a million of lives must attest.

The terrible bugbear of a "dissolution of the Union" and the wonderful qualities of a panacea labeled "The Compromise Measures," were most industriously exhibited by the party nurses from 1850 to 1855. But the "plantation manners" adopted by Congress and the humiliation of the free men of the North by the effort to convert them into "blood hounds" to chase the flying bondsmen, aroused great indignation throughout the country and "personal liberty bills" and indignation meetings were the order of the day, and the "Free Democracy" with Hale and Julian as standard-bearers polled a vote of more than a quarter of a million in 1852. In this county the gain was, however, for various reasons, but small.

In 1851 a series of meetings were held throughout the county, in which the repeal of the fugitive slave bill was discussed and demanded. One appointed for the county seat and coming on an inclement day, the attendance from the country was small, and the occasion was seized upon by certain politicians, and portions of the populace to pervert the meeting from its original purpose. For the resolutions condemnatory of the law, substitutes were offered, the floor was occupied at great length by the apologists of the law, and those who called the meeting were greeted with hisses, howls, and cries of "question!" "question!" when they attempted to reply. The mob had its way for the time, but "Radicals" learned a lesson not soon forgotten, and more than once since when it has been necessary to hold conventions, those who, for many years, managed the affairs of the county, have been astonished at the interest taken

in them by the people from the "rural districts."

So soon as it became apparent that the anti-slavery forces of this county held the balance of power, it became a matter of some consequence to secure their aid in the contests of the time, and they were alternately caressed and scolded by the Whigs, besought or cuffed by the Democracy. Still they maintained to an admirable extent the even tenor of their way—not that they made no mistakes, but what they kept constantly in view, was the early triumph of their cherished principles, and the sacred cause of human liberty.

Among those who stood fast through good and evil report and bore the heat and burthen of the day, might be mentioned old Dr. Reed and young Dr. Hiatt, Dr. Darr, Emsley Brookshire, T. R. Stanford, Jonathan Macy, and Jabish Luellen; the Bonds, Marshalls, and Wickershams, on Flatrock; John H. Bales, the Macys and Jessups, on Blue river; the Edgertons, Antrims, and others, at Spiceland; about Greensboro, the Cooks, Saints, Bransons, Wrights, "Old Uncle Seth," and the Hinshaw family generally; and in the North-west part of the county, Shubal Julian, John Swain and sons, a Mr. Wright and an Adamson, and of course, many others, of whom want of space forbids mention.

After the sudden demise of the Whig party, Knownothingism sprung into being, and swept like a tornado over the land. Its novelty, a natural love of change, a weakness which seems inherent in afflicted humanity to try all the quack nostrums and curealls proposed, together with the speciousness of the claims set up for the movement by its wily propagandists, all conspired to sweep into its secret conclaves thousands of excellent men.

The purposes and tendencies of the party, soon however, became so apparent that multitudes turned from it in disgust*, and to-day, scarcely one in ten of all those "taken in" will admit they ever saw "Sam." Doubtless the earlier Abolitionists were believed by honest thousands to be little less than monsters, holding and teaching the most atrocious sentiments,

---

*Although this new phase of politics swept through many of the States irresistably for a time, its force was speedily spent, and in this county its votaries numbered but 49 in 1856, and 16 in 1860.

but the rapid strides of the slave power toward complete ascendency in the land, thoroughly aroused the masses.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the "grinding out" of the Dred Scott decision, the attempt to blast Kansas and other virgin territory with that most insidious piece of diabolism known as "squatter sovereignty," and the open and shameless crusade of armed ruffians in the interest of human bondage seemed rapidly to develop the national conscience and open the eyes of the blind politicians to the deadly aggressive character of slavery. A sunburst of righteous indignation swept over the land, and the Republican party was formally organized in 1856, embracing all the real anti-slavery men of the country, a very large portion of the Whig party, with a large accession from the Democratic ranks. The Democratic leaders of Henry county, yielding to the better impulses of their nature, called an indignation meeting at New Castle and resolved against the dastardly Lecompton measures of the Democratic administration in terms as vigorous or fitting as any body of radical abolitionists could have desired. Indeed it seemed much like re-enacting the Decalogue and Declaration of Independence.

The Democratic President soon, however, found the means of silencing this ebullition of goodness, and whipping into the traces the larger portion of the party, while such as could not be thus controled or cajoled found a genial home in the camp of Republicanism.

During all vicissitudes of parties, and amid all the revolutions in platforms, changes of base, and frequent "new departures," the Democratic party of this county has "held its own." The relative strength of parties in this county since 1852, taking the Presidential vote as a basis, has been nearly as follows:

1852—Whig, 49 per cent.; Democrat, 38 per cent.; Freesoil, 14 per cent. 1856—Republican, 68 per cent.; Democrat, 30½ per cent.; Know Nothing, 1 per cent. 1860—Republican, 66 per cent.: Democrat, 33 per cent.; Know Nothing, 1/3 per cent. 1864—Republican, 74 per cent.; Democrat, 25 per cent. 1868—Republican, 70 per cent.; Democrat, 30 per cent.

Upon the formation of the Republican party, the old Abolitionists, Liberty Men, Free Democrats, and Free Soilers, to a

man, cast their fortunes with it, or more properly speaking, they were the very life of the organization. It is true that its platform of principles embodying little more than resistance to the further spread of slavery was regarded by some as lowering the standard too much, but it was a great step to have the masses, as well as the leaders of public opinion step upon this high platform, and progress was patiently awaited. Revolutions could not go backward. The genuine lovers of freedom had faith that

"As round and round we run,
Truth ever comes uppermost
And ever is justice done."

But it is curious to note with what pertinacity men cling to their old prejudices, and while adopting the opinions of a class of thinkers who have blazed the way for them, never cease to condemn the men whose lead they follow.

Henry County has been a Radical stronghold for twenty years, but homeogeneity of opinion has never prevailed here. Many opposed slavery after it had well nigh destroyed the Government, who utterly repudiate and despise the earlier Abolitionists. Many who cheered most lustily for Fremont in 1856 would have been on the other side, had they suspected Republicanism would advance to the utterances of 1866, and when years after they helped to sing the requiem of slavery they were ready to swear that the smell of abolition was not on their garments, and never forgave pioneers. From exalted places in the County laggards strove to stop the current of progress. In 1861-2 some of them favored meeting and treating with the rebels to stop the war. In 1863 they were still clamoring for the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." Freeing the negro as our armies advanced, was not to be thought of, and arming them to shoot their masters was simply intolerable.

In February, 1864, in county convention assembled, a Republican committee of 13, stifled a resolution endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation, which, upon being presented by its originator, in the body of the convention, passed amid deafening applause; illustrating how the mere politician is ever behind the people. On a memorable day in April, 1865, a committee charged with the duty of preparing suitable resolutions for the obsequies of a Martyr President, refused to report a resolu-

tion charging the black crime of his murder to the list scored up against slavery. This too was reported by its originator to the convention and more completely touched the popular chord than any thing else said or done, notwithstanding its introduction was pronounced unnecessary by one of its original opponents. After its passage its publication as having come from the hands of the committee was privately requested, showing that politicians sometimes learn when it is too late.

"Military necessity" placed the musket and the ballot in the hands of the negro in spite of the settled convictions and expressed opinions of many a Henry County politician. The reconstruction of the Southern States was also declared against by many "Good Republicans," since, to admit that they were lapsed into a territorial condition, or had lost any of their rights was to grant that "the rebellion had succeeded."

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to which the party is now so fully committed, had each to be fought for in the political circle of Henry County republicanism, but the battle seems at last almost won. The "logic of events" has carried us beyond the most advanced out posts of the anti-slavery men, till it almost seems as if the Garrisons, Phillips', and Giddings', the Sumners and Julians, were respectable old fogies. The clogs of the party of freedom have been shaken off or carried irresitably along till they have had time to see every hated position taken by those denominated as Radicals, adopted by the party at large, and the heresy of yesterday made the orthodoxy of today. And now, since to go back is impossible and Democracy itself is beginning to "accept the situation;" and the results of a victory it never intentionally helped to win, cannot all say "let us have peace."

INDIANS

——o——

"The Noble Red Man" became a scarce article in this county soon after its settlement was fairly begun by the whites. As

previously mentioned by the terms of the treaty of 1818, they were all required to leave by the spring of 1821. The bulk of them left before that time, although a number of them were scattered up and down Blue River and some other streams in the county for some time after the first crop of white immigrants took possession. Probably the most extensive Indian village in the county was located near the present site of Hernly's Mills, about two miles north of New Castle. The Indians of this county were of the Delaware tribe and perhaps chiefly belonged to the branch known as Muncies.

MOUNDS, EARTHWORKS, ETC.

There are in the county many evidences of its having been the home of one or more races of people, now passed away. Numerous mounds and earthworks or fortifications are found in the county while flint, arrow and spear heads are found in almost every neighborhood, and it might be said on almost every farm in the county. Stone pestels, hammers, tomahawks or hatchets, and other implements and trinkets are found in portions of the county. Whether these belonged to the race of "red men" that immediately preceded the whites, or to a people they had displaced is perhaps an open question. It is probable that the occupants of the soil, when the whites came into this part of the State, knew as little about the manufacture of these arrow-heads and stone hatchets as we do to-day, and yet these very weapons have been the only implements used by their ancestors of two hundred years before. It would not have taken he of the "untutored mind" long to discover the superior murderous quality of a steel hatchet over the blunt implement of his sires, and of course, as the stone implement was superceded the art of manufacture was lost, and even a well defined tradition of its use soon passed away with a people unused to letters.

The most notable earthworks of the county are perhaps those on the "Hudelson place," formerly the "Allen Shepherd farm." Here are fortifications which have defied the ravages of the "tooth of time" for aught we know for a century, and the plowman's share for half that time, and yet, in some instances from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the embankment is still four to six feet, though generally much less. Several or

them enclose near a half acre, and generally there is in the centre a mound which was probably at one time much higher than the surrounding embankment and served as a sort of observatory and as well perhaps as a resting place for the dead. There are one or more mounds without the surrounding ditch and embankments. One of the most noticeable is about two rods across at the base and near five feet in height although some body-snatcher has been thrusting his sacrilegious spade into it, with what result we know not. Like the famous general who "fit" in the Mexican war, these aboriginal engineers seemed to prefer having the ditch on the inside of the embankment, which probably served as a fence for the retention of stock as well as for defense from without. Some of these enclosures appear to have been circular, others quadrangular, one octagonal and some of iregular outline, though from the partial obliteration of the walls the exact state is not easily determined. Some of the walls were probably eight or more feet in height in early times and it is reported that some of them were surmounted with the remains of a stockade much less than fifty years ago.

One of these old forts is on the premises and nearly in front of the residence of Mr. Joseph Dorrah, about one and a half miles north of New Castle, the New Castle and Northern Pike cutting it in two. There are two stumps in it, the remains of trees, probably more than one hundred and fifty years old. There are also similar relics in other portions of the county, all speaking to us of the trials, hardships and struggles of a race whose extinction seems near at hand. The hand of the "pale face" seems ever against them, even the sacred precincts of their burial grounds are invaded and their bones are not suffered to rest in peace.

In constructing railroads and turnpikes their crumbling skeletons have been exhumed by scores and scattered to the four winds.

THE INDIAN CHARACTER

As portrayed to us by the early settlers, though not "altogether lovely," was not desperate. The "noble red man," never seemed to have any difficulty in acquiring an appetite for firewater, was fond of music, such as an old fiddle could supply, and seemed just in his element when engaged in a night of rev-

elry, with a few trifling whites and bottles of whisky for companions. In point of honor, integrity, and some of the sterner virtues they were but little behind half the white men with whom they associated.

Mr. Benjamin Harvy lived in their midst for two or more years and pronounced them "just as good as the whites." We secured their good will by upright dealing with them, and when the orders came to remove them to certain reservations, their parting with the family was with tears and every demonstration of affection.

Asahel Woodard says they would never take so much as a "roasting ear" from him without the asking, and that they were exceedingly prompt in the return of everything they borrowed.

Dempsy Rees says they often came to his house and would trade wild honey for corn bread and give pound for pound. They were inveterate beggars for small favors, and were never known to refuse an invitation to take a meals victuals, and when invited to set up alone to a well filled table they seemed to understand that all the victuals set upon it were intended for them, and what they could not get outside of, they would empty into a pouch or haversack with which they were generally provided; bread, meat, potatoes, gravy etc., being dumped in promiscuously. They much preferred sleeping on the floor to a bed.

They were not proverbial for personal cleanliness or over squeamish in choice of food. The venerable Mrs. Hannah Symons relates being called upon by one of their braves, who spied a lot of eggs that some of the children had brought in, part of a nest full which a faithful hen had abandoned after weeks of fruitless effort at hatching. These he must have, and no amount of explanation as to their addled character was of any avail. Then he must have her skillet to cook them in, and actually cooked and ate the whole lot with the utmost gusto, and many an "ugh," expressive of satisfaction.

We have not been able to learn of an Indian having been killed by a white man within our borders, or any white settler falling by the hand of the Indians. Those of the earlier settlers who endeavored to live in peace with them found no diffi-

culty in doing so, and had but little apprehension except from a fear that some lawless whites might so exasperate them by some gross outrage as to cause them to forget the difference between friend and foe.

WILD ANIMALS

—o—

The early settlers found here pretty much all wild animals to be found in the State, and many of them in great abundance, though we are not aware that the county was especially noted in this respect.

Bears. The Black Bear was quite numerous for many years and made no inconsiderable addition to the larders of many a family. So late as 1830 they were not infrequently met with; several were seen in the streets of Knightstown so late as 1832-33. M. F. Edwards is said to have tried to keep one out of his lot by striking it with his fist, and when close pressed it sought refuge in the chimney of a new house, belonging to Alexander Posten. So late as 1848-50 three created some excitement in Spiceland Township.

Deer. The Red Deer was very plentiful and many families supplied themselves most bountifully for some years after the county began to be settled, with venison. Nathan Ratliff, the famous hunter and brother to Cornelius Ratliff. of Dudley Township, cleared and fenced ten acres of ground one summer and fall and killed seventy-five deer. One was killed in Harrison Township in 1865, as several parties who were prosecuted under the game laws can testify. This is the only one we have heard of in the county for fifteen or twenty years.

Wolves. The Grey Wolf was very numerous and annoying to the first settlers, being especially destructive to young porkers and sheep. The county records show that no inconsiderable part of the funds in the Treasury at an early day went for wolf scalps. Quite a number of men more than paid their taxes in this way. They have long since disappeared.

The Fox. Both the Red and Grey Fox have ever found home in the county, and latterly seem to be on the increase, es-

pecially the Red Fox, and the chase with horse and hound is becoming a fashionable and exciting pastime.

Panthers were occasionally found but oftener heard of in early times. The lynx, sometimes called the wild cat, was not an uncommon animal here at one time, though very rare for thirty years past. Something of this sort (perhaps the Canadian Lynx) was shot by one of the Garrett boys, about five miles north of New Castle, only two or three years since.

Raccoon. This little representative of the bear family was always quite numerous in this county, and it is not improbable that they have been on the increase for the past few years.

Opossums. These animals were once plentiful and are still found occasionally, though hardly in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of our citizens who count them a toothsome dish. At a Masonic festival in New Castle, a few years since, a couple of them graced the well-filled board.

Skunks. This unpopular but rather pretty little animal defying public prejudice, seems to be wonderfully on the increase for a few years past. There are said to be some eight or ten varieties of this animal in the United States. Perhaps there is but one variety in this county and that must be the real **Mephitis Americana.** One variety is considered quite enough although the kittens are said to make splendid pets, if they are not kept too long.

Beavers. The earthworks of this industrious and sagacious engineer were not unknown to the early settlers though we judge few if any of the builders were ever seen by the whites.

The Otter, Mink and Muskrat are still found in the county though rapidly decreasing in numbers. The pelts of these, especially of the Mink and Muskrat, have at times furnished the basis of considerable traffic.

The Woodchuck or Groundhog, always a resident of this county, has been rapidly gaining ground in some parts, of late years.

The Rabbit, or properly called Hare, is able to hold his own amidst all his foes. It is hard to tell what the boys would do if "cotton tails" should become extinct.

Rats. The so-called Norway (more properly gnaw-away)

rat many years since expelled the old fashioned black rat, and has made himself perfectly at home, in such numbers as to almost dispute the right of possession with tyrant man. The establishment of a fine kid glove manufactory in each village is probably the only way to "clean out" the pests.

Squirrels. The common Grey Squirrel or chip-munk was so numerous for many years as to be a terrible tax on the patience and energies of the husbandman, and more than once the greys, with a considerable admixture of the black, have made their appearnace in such countless numbers as to almost defy the farmer to save any thing from their ravages. He appeared to be emigrating from some unknown region to the south or southeast. Joseph R. Leaky, who had in several acres of corn, in 1823, had occasion to be from home for a few days, returned to find he had not an ear left. George Evans could only save a portion of his one season by pulling it when green and drying on a dry-kiln. Dempsey Rees hired a man by the day to shoot them around his corn field; the gunner killed over one hundred and said he could have done better but for his gun getting so hot. Others had a similar experience, till dogs and boys became tired of slaughtering them. For about twenty years the Fox Squirrel has been rapidly supplanting the aborigines.

Elk. We have no reports of the elk having been seen in this county, though from the frequent finding of their immense antlers in various parts of the county, it is inferred that they were numerous at a period not very remote. We have in our possession parts of two specimens, a pair of which could not have weighed less than 25 or 30 pounds. R. H. Millett recently found a specimen over four feet in length, and Dr. Jont Ross had an "elk horn," a few years since, over six feet in length.

Other animals of little importance, such as the weasel, flying squirrel, mole, mice of various species we suppose are as numerous here as almost anywhere.

Wild Turkey. Of all the wild fowl to be found in the county this is the most important. Though becoming somewhat rare, there are still enough left for pretty fair sport at the proper season of the year. Some of our expert hunters can still bag several in a day at times. They breed in the county to

some extent, though the most that are found here are probably emigrants from the wilder regions north of us.

Wild Geese are frequently seen in their passage to the North or South, and occasionally alight and remain with us briefly.

Wild Ducks of several species are found along our streams. Most of them are migratory.

The Great Blue Heron, more commonly called a Crane, is not infrequently found here, during the warmer months of the year, while the Green Heron, or Fly-up-the-creek, is much more numerous.

Pheasants, the true Partridge, or Ruffed Grouse, are still occasionally found, and more often heard, in our groves and thickets.

Quail. The beautiful little Bob White, we believe, is found here in increasing numbers under the protecting aegis of the game law.

There are numerous other birds, large or small, as the crow, vulture or buzzard, a half dozen kinds of hawks, large and small, several varieties of the owl, occasionally a stray eagle, a numerous retinue of the smaller songsters and chatterers, &c., &c., be found in the country, either temporarily or the year round, which there is not room even so much as to attempt to enumerate.

AID IN PRESERVING THE UNION

—o—

On Sunday morning, the 14th of April, 1861, news reached Indianapolis of the fall of Fort Sumpter, and Governor Morton tendered President Lincoln ten thousand men to uphold the authority of the Government, the President having called for seventy-five thousand three months troops, of which Indiana's quota was subsequently fixed at 4,683 men.

The Governor issued his proclamation, calling for these troops, on the 16th. From the Adjutant General's report it will

be seen that five hundred had reported for duty next day, two thousand four hundred in three days more, and in seven days twelve thousand men were in camp. The object of this brief chapter is to show how promptly and thoroughly Henry County fulfilled the part assigned her.

In the first regiment organized under the call, and only six days after the Governor's call, seventy-eight citizens of Henry County were mustered into service, and only two days later seventy-five others, making about double the quota of Henry County.

By the enrollment of October, 1862, Henry County was found to have 2,652 men liable to military duty after deductions for disability, etc. At this time there were 1,008 already in the service. The volunteers from this county under the first and second calls was so largely in excess of its quota that under the third call, (August 4th, '62) but 160 additional men were required to fill the county's quota of 300,000 men. These were promptly forthcoming and the draft avoided.

In 1863 there was a call for 100,000 men, soon followed by another for 300,000. To fill this county's quota required about 350 additional men and they were promptly supplied without a draft.

In 1864 the calls in February, March and July, amounted to 500,000 more. This county's quota under these calls was 1,185, of these 939 men were supplied by new recruits, 97 re-enlistments of veterans, making 1,036 volunteers. One hundred and seventy men were drafted which supplied the deficiency and gave the county an excess of 52 men in the service.

In December, 1864, there was still another call for 300,000 more men. On this last call Henry County was required to furnish 359 men, of these 340 were raised by enlistment and but 17 by draft; eight townships escaping entirely.

From the foregoing it appears that Henry County had in the United States Service altogether a grand total of 3142 soldiers. Of course a large number of these were counted twice, as most of the three months men immediately re-enlisted and a large number of the one, two and three year men veteranized.

It is certainly creditable, and an evidence of the patriotism of our people that less than 200 of those who entered the

service did so as drafted men. In addition to these, under the Governor's call to resist the Morgan raid, about 500 citizens of Henry County enlisted in the State Service as "Minute Men."

We have relied mainly on the report of the Adjutant General for the facts given above, but this is very unsatisfactory in many respect, as it does not give the residence of the men in many instances, and acredits whole companies of Henry County soldiers to other counties. The following are the regiments in which Henry County men most conspiciously figured, with the number in each; the number in most instances being the original enlistments. The residences of those afterward sent forward to fill up the depleted ranks, often being omitted or wrongly stated:

REGIMENT.	TERM OF SERVICE	NO. OF MEN.
Sixth	3 months.	78
Eighth	3 months.	75
Ninth	3 years.	12
Eleventh	3 "	23
Nineteenth	3 "	(Estimated) 50
Thirtieth	3 "	15
Thirty-Sixth	3 "	331
Forty-Fifth (3rd cavalry)	3 "	94
Fifty-Seventh	3 "	42
Sixty-Ninth	3 "	173
Eighty-Fourth	3 "	196
Ninetieth (5th cavalry)	3 "	18
One hundred twenty-first (9th cavalry)	3 "	75
One hundred thirty-ninth	100 days	146
One hundred fortieth	100 "	61
One hundred forty-seventh	1 year	132
One hundred forty-eighth	1 "	18
Twelfth Battery	3 years.	16
Nineteenth Battery	3 years	15

In addition to these there were a few Henry County soldiers in each of at least twelve other regiments. In short there was scarcely an important engagement during the dark days of battle in which some citizen of Henry County did not take a part.

In the matter of county and township bounties and relief to soldiers' families but few counties in the State surpassed Henry. The different items are as follows:

County Bounty	$133,120.94
Township Bounty	252,540.25
Family Relief (County)	63,263.56
Family Relief (Township)	18,914.53
Grand Total	$468,739.38

ITEMS

———0———

Weighty Members.—Dudley township, and especially Hopewell neighborhood, challenges the world for large men and women. Within a radius of 1¼ miles of Hopewell Meeting-house, there lived, a short time since, no less than nine persons who weighed between 250 and 365 pounds each. One young lady weighed 304 at seventeen years of age. Another lady weighed 300 pounds. There are twelve women living in the neighborhood, or have recently done so, whose weights ranged from 225 to 300 pounds. In one family of nine children and the parents, there were but two who failed at some time of their lives to reach the goodly weight of 200 pounds, the average of the whole family being 248 7-11; omitting the two small ones, the "runts" of the family, and the other averaged 271 2-9.

Signs of Growth.—In early times the bonds of the constable and County Treasurer were equal. Since that time the bond of the Treasurer has been eight hundred times that of the Constable, or about twenty-five times as much as the bonds of all the Constables in the County.

Sufficiently Specific.—The law make it the duty of justices of the peace to report all fines imposed, to the commissioners.

In early times a Justice reported that he had fined Mr.— $3 for swearing three illegal oaths as follows: "two by-God and one by-Jesus Christ," and on a subsequent occasion, a similar amount for three others as follows: "one by-God, one by-God and one by-Jesus Christ."

To-morrow Morning.—The usual formula for the adjournment of the Commissioners' Court, in early times, was ordered by the Board that "the Court now adjourn till to-morrow morning, nine o'clock."

On several occasions the morning entry read as follows:

"To-morrow morning the Court met pursuant to adjournment."

THE PIONEER*

BY B. S. PARKER

His form is bent; his head is grey;
His limbs are long and slender.
But still, beneath his woolen vest,
The heart is true and tender.

His comrades long are in the clay;
Their wooden head-boards rotten;
And in the modern neighborhood,
Their very names forgotten.

He walks serenely thro' the fields;
Old shadows seem to follow.
Again he sees the tawny deer
Go leaping down the hollow.

He hears once more the rifle's ring,
The hunters shouting gladly.
On yonder hill the wounded bear
Again gives battle madly.

He hears the pheasant's booming drum;
He hears the turkey calling;
The thudding maul; the ringing ax;
The crash of timber falling.

He sees the little cabin home;
The tiny patch of clearing,
Where once he dwelt with wife and boys,
No breath of evil fearing.

"Ah, well!" he sighs; "she's sleeping now;
The eldest boys are with her.
I very soon shall go with them,
Since they may not come hither."

The tear that glistens in his eye
Falls down a moment after;
For, silvery, echoing up the lane,
He hears his grandchild's laughter

The past and present strangely blend
Before his mental vision;
Yet love, that makes the dreary wolds
Appear like fields elysian,

Still paints along his early days
The fairest scenes of pleasure,
And garners stores of happy thought
No rhythmic art can measure.

No words bespeak his heart so warm
As did the backwoods greeting;
No preacher has such power as him
Who held the backwoods meeting

He knows of many a merry time
At reaping, rolling, raising,
Or, on the jolly husking nights,
With cheerful torches blazing.

From many a good wife's quilting bout
He treasurers home-spun blisses,
Where old folks talked, and young folks played
Their games of forfeit kisses.

The lazy Indian still he scorns;
Their squaws and their papooses;
The things, God made them; but, no doubt,
For undiscovered uses.

Where now a dozen turnpikes stretch
Stiff lines between the meadows
He knew a single Indian trail
That wound thro' forest shadows.

A dozen villages he sees
Beside their rail and stations,
Where once a single trading post
Supplied the settlers' rations.

A hundred rushing trains go by;
He hears them scream and thunder
And laughs to think how they would shake
His backwoods world with wonder.

How strange the ways they practice now,
This new time emphasizing,
He thinks and with the uttered thought,
Grows loud soliloquizing.

"With clattering instruments at church,
And dapper youngsters preaching
And, for the congregations' hymn.
A dozen lasses screeching.

*Written by request especially for these pages.

"And then for all our social joys
And good old-fashioned greetings
The sinners masque at fancy balls,
The saints at public meetings.

"You rest at ease in fancy homes,
Your thoughts on high careering.
But give me back my wife and boys
And give me back my clearing.

"And give me back my rifle gun,
My forests, deer, and pheasants,
And I will prove you, any day.
As tame as British peasants.

"Your girls grow fine; your boys grow proud
And vain; O! more's the pity;
There's scarce a youth in all the land
But's crazy 'bout the city.

"It's true there's boys that grow up now —
Pale, sick, unlikely creatures,
With foreheads broad and driveled limbs,
And strange, unnatural features,

"Who might be doctors, if they would,
Or preach without much harming
But all the stoutest, brightest ones
Should steady stick to farming.

"Give me the lad with sinewy arm
For box or wrestle ready
To lift his share at hand-spike end,
Or hold a rifle steady.

"And I will after show a man
Whose heart is tender human,
And brave in every hour of need,
And true as steel to woman.

"But I, why should I moralize;
I'm but a dotard growing
And death cuts now a reaper's swath
Beside his ancient mowing.

"It seems so strange, the forests gone;
The very stumps are rotten;
And half the fields I helped to clear
I've really now forgotten.

"The post-horse, lagging with his load,
Across th' unbridged morasses,
He reached us once or twice a month
With letters for the lasses.

"But now they run on flying wheels,
Or fly on lightning pinions,
And in the twinkling of an eye
Arive from far dominions.

"For church and school-house, once a hut
Of logs did half the county,
But heaven as freely then as now
Dispensed her largest bounty.

"We flailed the wheat with twisted sticks.
By steam you thresh and clean it,
And rush your four-horse reapers where
We used to hook and glean it.

"But why go on this cat'logue style
With what we did, and you do;
We did the best we could and that's
The way in knowledge you grew

"The old folks labored long and well
To build the rude foundation,
And you have wro't no more than we
With all your cultivation.

"We conquered forests, cleared the land.
Our work let no man scorn it;
But you who follow, follow well;
Complete; refine; adorn it.

"The olden music, olden songs,
The pioneer rejoicings,
Still linger on my listening ear
With myriad happy voicings.

"No wives are like our dear old wives,
No neighbors like our neighbors,
No boys are half as bold as ours,
So cheerful at their labors.

"No ladies in their rustling silks
And gimcracks half so winning,
As were our girls in linsey frocks
From yarn of their own spinning

"Full many a rough, unseemly man
Who shared my early labor,
Looks noble through the mist of years,
For was he not my neighbor?

"And so when all your heads are white,
And death comes creeping nearer
You'll think the old ways, perfect ways
Old friends grow hourly dearer."

A partridge whistled by the way,
A blackbird trilled above it,
A red-bird sang "O, sunny day,"
The robin "How I love it!"

"Ho!" cried the pioneer, "you birds
Are bent on early pillage,"
And so, his musings spoiled, he walked
Quite briskly toward the village.

Abbott, Nelson 119
Rev. Russell B. 110
Adams, Dr. B. F. 75
Adamson, ——— 131
Advertising Sheets 121
Aid in Preserving the Union 141
Albertson Bros. 82
Alexander, John 92
Allen, Hiram 83
Allis, Moses 43
Alsbaugh, Richard 12
Anderson, Judge John 20, 45, 69, 89, 92
Annual Exhibit 96
Antrim, Daniel 115
Antrim family 131
Arnold, Samuel 64
Ashland 80
Assessing the Revenue 93
Associate Judges 89
Atkinson, James 77
Attorneys, the First 45
Auditors 91
Baily, David 8, 39
Bailiffs 92
Baker, John 7, 19, 20
Bales, Dilwin 10, 36
John H. 131
Ball, ——— 56
H., 68
James, 87
Reuben 44
Ballard
Lelut. Warren F. 69
Ballengall
Dr. George H., 92
Ballenger, Henry 9
Dr. Isaac 72
Rev. Nathan H. 86
Banks 123
Citizens 124
Knightstown 124
New Castle 124
Union 124
Barnaby, Charles 70
Barnard, George 49
Barrett, Mrs. —— 68
Aquilla, 87
Bartlett, Robert 72
Dr. William McKinder 73
Basye, Dr. Thomas S. 79
Batson, Samuel 87
Thomas 10
Beaman, John 10
Beard, Dally 11
John 10
Beaver, George W. 80
Beavers, Samuel 8
Bedford, William S. 88
Bedsaul Isaac 64, 88
Bedson, Samuel 22, 40 41, 87
Bedwell, Jonathan 8, 75
Beech Tree 121
Bell, William 10, 39
Benbow, Barclay 5, 12
Benevolent Societies 121
Bennett
Rev. Seth S. 91, 115
Berkshire
Col. Ralph 86
Berry, William 11
Bigger, Samuel 89
Binford, Samuel B. 87
Bird, John 70
William 75
Black
Nathaniel E. 64
Bloomfield, Lot 39, 45-46, 89
Blount
Lieut. Andrew D. 8, 74,
Blountsville 74
Blue River Township 34
Blunt, Andrw 12
John 41, 43
William Sr. 10
Board of Justices 37, 87
Bogue, J. E. & C. W. 79
Bogue, O. H. 115
Bond, Amor 6
Enos, 91
Enos, 91
Levi, 91
Bond family 131
William 8
Bond & Alhouse 77
Boon, Driver 78
Boor
Dr. William Francis 65
Bowls, Dr. T. J. 68
Bowman & Taylor 74
Boyd, William L. 87
Branson Family, 131
Breckenridge & Barrett 68
Brenington, J. D. 75
Brenneman & Beam 65
Bristol
Benjamin G. 11
Reuben 11
Broadbent
Robert N. 72
Brookshire
Rev. Emsley 131
Brower, David 7, 10
Henry 10
Brown, Judge 90
Rev. C. H. 19
James 90, 112-13
James T., 47
Joseph Mendenhall 68
Moses, 53
R. F., 119
Solomon 87
Thomas M., 89
William J. 89
Brown & Polk 65
Brumfield, John 63
Buffkin, Ezra 81
Buffum, Arnold 73
Bulla, Uriah 5
Bunday, William 43
Bundy
Augustus E., 124
Christopher 10, 43
Loring E., 120
Jonathan 7, 11
Judge Martin Lex Sr. 86, 90, 110, 125
M. L. 110
Bunner, John P. 550
Burk, Bowen 74
James G. 114
J. G. 114
Burke
Dr. George W. 65
Burkman, Henry 40
Burley & Rogers 65
Burnett, D. S. 114
Burns, Bertha 530
Burr, Chauncey H. 70, 71
L. L. & Co. 64
Burr & Hoover 64
Burr & Terhune 70
Burris, Elisha 78
Butler, Dr. 82
Charles M., 68
David 9, 11
Levi 43
Byrket, Oliver B. 72
Byrkett, Sol., 11, 68
Solomon 6, 19, 20, 40, 41
Cadiz 77
Cadwalader
Byrom, 89
Cain, Dr. 75
Abizah, 40
Camplin & Macy 74
Canaday, Dr. N. H. 68
S. S. & Son 80
Cane, Abijah 23
Carey, Jesse 75
Samuel 6, 9
Waitsel M. 6 9, 66
Carpenter, Walker 7

Carr, James 11
Robert B. 88
Samuel 6
Carroll, W. N. 65
Carter ——— 6, 7
Cary, Eliza 19
Casely, ——— 84
Chambers
Capt. David William 86, 89
Chambers & Denius 64, 65
Chambers & Saint 65
Chamness, Micajah 10, 22
Chappell, Joshua 87
Milton H. 68, 121
Charles, J. T. & O. 68
John, 11
Joseph 11
William, 16-17
Chicago 78
Chittenden, Dr. 86
Churches 103
Circleville 81
Circuit Prosecutors 89
City Chronicle 120
Clarkson
Tisdale Dean, 116 117, 120
Clawson, Josiah 11, 41
Clements,
James Morris 92
Clerks of Circuit Court 88
Clerks of Probate 90
Clift, Elisha 61, 87
Cluggish, Robert 62
Clymer, Dr. 71
Cochran, Dr. James 79
Coffen,
Deen & Edwards 68
Coffin
Emery Dunreith 82
Harry T., 217
Samuel 86
Colburn, John R. 78
Cole, Bicknell 63
Collectors 91
Collins, Capt. Robert K., 77
Coltrain, I. N. 166
Commissioners 87
Common Pleas Judges 90
Commons, Caleb 10
Comstock, Dr. D. 83
Gen. Daniel Webster, 90
James 117
Confare & Simmons, 68
Congressional Districts 99
Conn, Adam E. Sr. 8
Connell, ——— 81
Conner, William 86
Contrast, The 104
Conway, Michael 9, 12
Richard, 10
Cook, Levi 11
Stephen 9
Thomas 78
Cook family 131
Coon, George 10
Cooper, John 87
Robert Holiday 87
Robert M., 86
Silas C. 68
Copeland, John 28
Joseph, 28
Corey, Joseph 9
Coroners 92
Corwine, George 56, 87
Cory, Abraham 12
Cory, Betsy 12
Joseph 12
Cosand, Gabriel 89
Alfred J. 108
Cotton, Cyrus 25
County Buildings 48
First Court House 48
Second Court House 50
First Jail 52
Second Jail 53
Stray Pen 54
County Asylum 55
Clk's and Recorder's office 57
Auditors and Treasurers 58
Present Court House 58
Present Jail 61
County Revenues 94
Courtney, James 80
Courts, the First 35
Circuit 38
Commissioners 35
Cox, Abijah 12
Dr. William B. 72 82
Cox, Jesse 39, 43
Joseph 11
Moses, 46
Craft, Joseph 87, 92
Craig, Roderick 8
Crane, William 75
Crawford, Nathan 51
Cray, David 4, 5
Crider, John 68
Criswell, William 10
Cropper, Levi 87
Crowley, Judge James W. 89
Crum, Hiram 71
Crum, J. T. & Co. 82
Cummins, James 64
Daily, Jesse 87
John 9
William 47
Dale, Lewis L. 120
Dalrymple, David 10
Darling, S. S. 120
Darr, Dr. 131
Daugherty, John 10
Davis, Clarkson 112
Nathan 11, 43
Davy, George 68
Dawson, William 79
Deem, John A. 120, 121
Deitch, Stephen 74
Democratic Banner 119
Dent, Enoch 23
Dickinson, Charles 79
District Prosecutors 90
Dill, Samuel 39, 43
Dix, Dr. I. N. 65
Dixon, ——— 82
Dorrah, John 36, 43, 64
Joseph, 136
Dougherty, John 39
Douglas, Frederick 73
Drake, Isaac S. 117
Drew, William C. 10
Dudley Township 16
Duggins, Cornelius V. 117
Duke, G. W. 34
Dunbar, Wesley 80
Dunreith 81
Citizens Bank of 124
Eaton, Samuel 72
Edgerton, Sarah 111
Edgerton family 131
Walter 109
William 111
Edwards, Mary Jane 115
Edwards, ——— 59
Elijah Evan 115
Elizabeth 115
J. B. & Co. 68
Misses 115
Morris F. 61, 87, 138
Walter 109, 110
William 111
Eggleston
Judge Miles C. 38, 43, 44, 89
Elliott, John T. 112
Elizabeth City 78
Elliott, Dr. 63
Judge Abraham 5, 46 87, 88, 89, 90
Exum 11

Jacob 11
Jacob 40, 61, 87
Jacob 7, 11
Jacob S. 7
Judge Jehu Tindle 46 85, 88, 89, 112, 124
Dr. John 88, 90
Nimrod Richard 81
Stephen 5, 35
William, 11
Elliott & Elliott 65
Ellis, Eli 41
Ellison, Thomas 87
Estabrook, Dr. E. A. 83
Estell, Thomas 9
Estell, Thomas 68
Evans, Adam 81
George 85, 130, 140
Thomas 81
Evans & Johnson 79
Excise and Sumptuary Laws 95
Extraordinary Expenditures 98
Fairfield 66
Fall Creek Township 26
Farley, Judge Joseph 89
Farrel, James Dailey 70
Felton, William 11
Ferris, Rev. James S. 88, 91
Dr. Samuel 65
Fink, Moses 40, 43
First Paper 116
First Settlers 3
First Settlers of Henry T'n'p. 4
Prairie 5
Wayne 5
Spiceland 6
Franklin 6
Dudley 6
Liberty 7
Greensboro 7
Harrison 8
Stony Creek 8
Fall Creek 8
Jefferson 8
Blue River 9
Fithian, A. B. & Co. 68
Fleming, ——— 8
Fletcher, Calvin 46, 89
Fooshee, John D. 56
Forkner, Jesse 87, 92
Fort, James 87
Fort & Brothers 68
Fortner Jesse 7, 10
Fowler, Leonard 77
Fox, Minor 55
Fraizer, Jesse 11
Franklin
Rev. Benjamin 27, 76, 113, 114
Joseph 8
Township 28
Freeland, John 9
Freelin, John 87
Freeman, Major Lewis C. 72
French, Linus 11
Furgason, J. Lee 68
Samuel 6, 9, 19, 62
Garrett, ——— 139
Gause & Porch 82
Gilbert, Dora J. 115
Josiah 11
Thomas 7
Gilleland, John 11
Gillespie & Goble 72
Goble & Hubbard 72
Gilmore
James 40, 41, 46, 87, 89
Ginn, Thomas 58, 87, 91
Goble, Ebenezer 10, 19, 43
Samuel 6, 9, 15, 36, 87
Goff, Enoch H. 10
Goode, Walton P. 117 118
Gooding, Judge David S., 90
Good Templars 122
Goodwin, L. W. 89
Goodwin, Thomas A. 81
Wesley 92
Gordon, Robert 23
Gough, J. M. & Co. 65
Grant, ——— 116
City 83
Granville, Forkner & Co., 80
Gray, William B. 68
Green, Mrs. ——— 68
Hampton, 11
Jacob 83
John 11
Greensboro 73
Township 29
Greenstreet
Albert 169
Thomas 6
Gregg, Harvey 46, 89
Gregory, James 85
Griffin, John William 81
Griffin, Samuel 6
Griffis, Dr. Robert B. 71
Griffith, Levi 67
Grose, Dr. 74
Judge William Jr. 65, 86, 90
Grubbs, Maj. Robert M. 88, 106
Grubbs, Mrs. ( ) 68
John W. 86, 88, 110, 117
Hadley, Jeremiah 10
Hall, Alexander 113
Stephen, 11
William Cartwright 73
Hall, Thomas W. 72
Hanby, George 40
Handley, George 10
Hannum, ——— 117
Harden, ——— 17
Hardin, E. 19
Hardman, Joshua 10
Harkrider, Philip 12
Harris, James B. 72
John 5, 12, 87, 92
Harrison Township 30
Harrold, Andrew 87
Harshbarger, John 80
Hart, Henry 75
John 8
Harvey, Absalom 12, 23, 39, 63
Daniel 5
James 12, 23
John Sr. 11
Mahlon D. 57
William 5, 12, 23
Harvey, Benjamin 12, 88
John Jr. 11
Bell & Co. 68
Harvy, Benjamin 137
Harwood, Charles E. 117
Hatton, ——— 19
Haughton, Rev. William 115
Havens, Rev. James 64
Hawk, John 8
Hayden, Garnett 17
Hays, Noah 92
Hazelton, Lot 76
Hazzard, George 88
Samuel 88
Healey, Judge Jesse H. 87, 92, 94
Healy, Jesse H. 14, 15, 36, 39, 45, 86, 87
Heaton, Abraham 6, 9, 19, 20, 36, 87

Asa 6
Daniel 6, 9, 19, 39
Hedrick, George 12
Heller, Moses 68
Henderson, R. 86
Hendricks, Dr. L. A. 75
Hendricks, Thomas 86
Henry County Independent 119
Henry County Officers 84
Henry County Republican 120
Henry County Times 119
Henry County Villages 62
Henry, J. Fenwick 119
Henry Township 21
Hernley, ——— 5
Mills, 34
Hernly, ——— 135
Hess, ——— 23
Hess, Dr. Luther W. 85
& Cooper 77
Hiatt, ——— 6
Dr., 67, 131
Hiatt, Harry H. 88
Joseph 10
Hickman, Charles 83
Maj. Ezekiel T. 23, 85
Josie V. 112
Hill, Robert 10
Samuel 11
Hill, William Penn 124
Hillock, William Gibson 65
Hillsboro 74
Hinshaw family 131
Hobson, George 4, 5 10, 12, 43
Joseph 5, 7, 10, 14, 35, 36, 38
Thomas 10, 26
Hodgins John 8, 75
Hodson, Albert 113
Eli T. 72
Holeman, ——— 63
Holland, Joshua 5, 64, 88, 92
Holloway, ——— 5
Dr., 82
& Stanley 79
Holman, Joseph 10
Homer, Dr. R. H. 74
Honey Creek 81
Hoover, ——— 6
Hoover, Harry H. 117
Judge Samuel, 57. 88. 90
& Shopp 119
Hosier, Henderson 6
Lewis 11
Howard, Samuel 5
Howe, J. C. 73
Howren, & Schoolfied 80
Hubbard, Butler 86 91
Hudelson, ——— 135
Hudelson, John C. Sr. 88, 89
& English 82
Hudleson, ——— 5
Huff, John 6, 7
Hufford, Prof. George W., 224
Humphrey, C. A. 72
Hunt, Allen 6, 11, 40, 43
Hunt, Nathan 87
Huston, Jacob 12
Ice, Dun & Co. 34, 74
Ice, Jesse 80
Iliff, Rev. James 91
Indiana Courier 117
Indiana Sun 116
Indians 134
Introduction 1
Jackson, Alfred 77
Daniel 6, 7, 11, 40
Prudence 19
James, Isaac 67
Jamison, Charles 22, 36 38, 63, 64
Jay, H. M. 74
& Wagoner 68
Jefferson Township 33
Jennings, Levi Allen 65
S. P. & Co. 65
Jessup Family 131
Johnson, Rev. Caleb 81, 88
John P. 9, 12
Joshua 67, 126
Keneker 10
Patrick 75
William 120
& Fisher 65
Johnston, James 87
Jones, Peggy ( ) 19
Jones, Rev. Constant Bliss 19
Eliza (Cary) 19
Jordan, Russell 68
Julian, ——— 23, 47
Emsley 88
George W. 73, 126
Jacob B. 89
Rene 15, 36, 39, 88 90, 91
Shubal, 23 131
Keesling & Elliott 81
Keesling, George 8
Jacob 8
John 8
Peter 8, 81
Keiser, George 65
Kellum, Joe 28
Kelly, Abby 73
Kepler, Dr. 75
Kern & West 73
Kerr, William H. 72
Dr. William M. 72
Kinley, Major Isaac 85 92, 111-12, 121, 129
Kinley, Isaac 111
Jennie G 115
Nancy ( ) 111
Kinsey, David W. 89
Kirk, Allen 74
Benjamin 7
Knight, Jonathan 67
Knightstown 66
Knightstown Banner 120
Knightstown Citizen 120
First National Bank of 69, 124
Koons, George 12
Koons, John 9, 10, 12
Koontz, Jacob 70
Reuben 74
Land Sales and First Entries 9
Wayne Township 9
Henry 10
Liberty 10
Dudley 11
Franklin 11
Spiceland 11
Greensboro 11
Fall Creek 11
Jefferson 12
Blue River 12
Harrison 12
Lane, Jacob 155
John 155
Langdon, J. T. 115
Lauderback, David 6, 9
Lawrence, Thomas 79
Leaky, Joseph R. 7, 11, 140
Susannah 11
Leavell, ——— 63
Ezekiel 25, 37, 39, 87
John 7, 10
Lee, Harvey 64
Lennard, Col. George Washington 117
Thomas 7
Leonard, J. R. 87
Thomas 43
Lewis, A. 63

Edmond 10
John 10, 67
Lewisville 72
Linderwood, Moses 72
Lines,
Rev. Thomas S. 86
Liberty Township 23
Literature 108
Livezey, J. C. & Co. 65
Livezy, W. E. 65
Long, Jeremiah 10
Long, Judge Elisha 7 10, 15, 38, 38, 85, 86, 89
Lonthain, Samuel 87
Loring, Willard H. 73
Louthain, Abraham 87
Loveland, E. J. 72
Lowe, George 58
Luellen, Jabish 78, 87, 131
& Fegley 78
Luray 76
Luther, William
James Brown 75
Lyle, ——— 117
McCormack, & Bouslog 77
McCoy, Thomas 11
McCray, Capt. Elijah 19
Shaphat 6, 9, 19, 40
McDaniel, Hugh 41
McDougal, N. 78
McDowell, William 43, 92
McGavran, Dr. William Brown 68
McKee, Preserved L. W. 67
Tabor W. 51, 87
McKimmey, William 17
McKimmy, James 43
Mathew 87
William 7, 40, 63, 64
McKinney, William 11
McMeans, J. A. 91
Macy, David 86, 89
James Sr. 18
Jonathan 131
William 9
Mahin, Rev. Milton 114
Manlove, John 83
Marsh, James 8
Marshall, John 10, 43
family 131
Martindale, James B. 65, 90, 121
Jesse, 10
Martindale, Judge Elijah B. 89, 90, 117
Masons 121
Massey, James 23
Maston, Thomas 74
Maudlin, William 7, 11
Maxwell, Aaron 18, 63
Mrs. Aaron ( ) 19
Mechanicsburg 81
Meek, Jacob 77
Lorenzo D. 88
Mellet, Joshua H. 112
Mellett, James T. 65
Judge Joshua Hickman 85, 86, 89, 112, 113
Luther C. 86
R. H. 140
Mendall, James 46
Mendenhall, Dr. 64
Mendenhall, Dr. Isaac 65
Stephens G. 92
Metzger, Henry 12
Mickels, Prosper 11
Middletown 70
Miller, Daniel 11
Miller, Leonard H. 119 120
Millikan, John Russell 86
Mills, Aaron 10
Thomas H. 73
Mills, Thomas 10
Millville 80
Minesinger, ——— 59
Dr. Henry M. 80
John 87
Mitchell, John 116
Modlin, Mark 57
Moore, B. F. 64
Philip 34
W. W. 65
Moreau, Will C. 121
Morgan, Alvira Holland 112
Charles Dayton 68, 69, 86, 112, 124
Morris, Aaron 11
Cap't. Achilles 6
Judge Bethuel F. 44, 45, 89
Isaac H. 86
Josiah 7, 9, 11, 43
William 40
John & Son 68
Morton, ——— 47
Gov. Oliver P. 89
Mowrer
Thomas 74
Murphey & Co. 64
& Shirk 64
Mowrer, Joseph 71
Mt. Summit 80
Mullen, Capt. Hugh L.
Mullin, James 65
& Hernly 64
Murphey, Clement 124
Eli 85, 88, 90
Robert 51, 87
William Clinton 124
& Son 72
Murphey, Col. Hiles 54, 56, 86, 88
Mustard, William 11
Muzzy & Co. 68
Nation, Capt. David 117
& Ellison 117
Needham, Dr. John 65
Nelson & Meek 77
Netts & Bro. 81
Newby, Dr. 74
Joseph 10
Nathan 113
& Bogue 79
New Castle 63
New Castle Banner 118
New Castle Examiner 120
Newcastle, First National Bank of 124
New Lisbon 75
Newman, Judge John S. 47
Newspapers 116
Nicholson, William 87,
Niles, Edward B. 68
Nixon, Oll, 115
J. & R. M. 64
Noble, James 46
Nutt, John K. 40
Odd Fellows 122
Ogden 71
Okee, John 80
Olden, Dr. Wilson C. 77
Organization of the County 13
Other items 99
Overman, Robert M. 78
Owen, William 7, 9, 11
Painter, ——— 8
Palmer, David 87
Parker,
Benjamin Strattan 72, 73, 113, 145
E. E. 112
Isaac 86, 110
Samuel W. 89
Parker, ——— 47
Hannah Maria 114
Parkhurst, Jacob 6, 9, 19, 20, 39
Parsons, Richard 39
Past, ——— 65

Patterson, Edward 9
Patton, David 47
Paul, Daniel 7, 11, 17
Jesse P. 87
Pearson, Levi 12
Richard 17
Pearson, Nathan 41
Peden, Col. Milton 85, 86
Pence & Moore 64
Per Cent of Taxes 97
Perkins, Samuel E. 89
Perry, Judge James 47, 89
Personett, James 76
Petersburgh 78
Phelps, ——— 59
Phelps, Elias 87
Pickering, B. W. 77
David 77
Jonas 7
S. 8
Samuel 7, 11
U. D. & Bro. 68
Pierce, Andrew 87
Pierson, Jonathan 10
Pioneer, The 145
Pleas, Ann E. 79
Elwood 117, 118, 120
Maurice E. 120
Please, M. E. 117
Political Development 125
Polk, John F. 92
Polsley, John H. 56
Pool, John 11
Posten, Alexander 138
Powell, John 86
Simon Titus 88, 90 124
Powell, M. L. 52, 65
Prariie Township 22
Presiding Judges 89
Price, Rice 8, 27
Robert 27
Priddy, Daniel 19
Prior, Wesley 41
Probasco, ——— 67
Probasco, Richard 68
Public Schools 101
Pugh, Isaac 9
Raleston, Thomas 10
Ramsay, George B. 68
Rariden, James 46, 47
Ratcliff, Fleming 82, 115
Ratliff, Cornelius 7, 138
E. & E. 79
Gabriel 12
Jonathan 75
Joseph 8
Nathan 138
Phineas 8
Richard 7, 8, 12
Ray, ——— 47
Gov. James B. 45
Martin M. 46, 49
Thomas 40
Ray, Gov. 69
Raysville 69
Rea, Dr. John 65
Reagan, Thomas 30
Thomas 85
& Dillee 73
& Risk 68
Reason, Zeno 12
Reasoner, Dr. 80
Recorders 91
Redding, Thomas B. 65, 90, 117
Reed, Dr. Joel 56, 86, 91, 114, 131
Miles L. 90
William M. 304
Rees, D. 77
Dempsey 8, 12, 39, 137, 140
Reeves, Dr. Alfred 72
Mark E. 81
& Son 68
Representaitves 86
Reynolds, Daniel 17, 76
Rhinehart, Peter 10
Richey, Jacob 41
Rickerd, John C. 72
Riddell, Dr. George W. 68
John C. 120
Riden, William 11, 39
Rieman, & Vance 83
Riffner, William A. 86
Rinehart, Jacob 10
Samuel 74
Risk & Elliott 74
Robbins, Joseph 87
Robertson, Moses 7, 10, 87, 92
Robinson, Moses 87, 92
Roe, Watson 10
William 10 41
Rogers, Adolph 114
Adolphus 114
Coleman 117
James O. 77, 78
Rev. Thomas 88, 91
Rogersville 77
Ross, Dr. Jonathan 75 140
Row, William 41
Rozell, James 41
Rue, ——— 63
Sample, Samuel C. 47, 89
Sanders, Anthony 8
Schofield, ——— 8
Schoolfield, Dr. 80
School Statisics 102
Scofield, ——— 75
Scott, Calvin R. 118
J. A. 70
Rotheus 88
& Thayer 68
Sears, James 79
See, Charles 6, 11, 41
George 6
Senators 85
Seward, William 11, 66
Shafer, Peter 8
Shannon, Andrew 4, 5 10, 39, 43
William 4, 5 7, 10, 15, 22, 36, 41, 87, 88
Mrs. William 5
Sharington 76
Sharp, Nelson 87
Shawhan, ——— 56
David C. 86, 87
& Son 75
Shelley, Vincent 88
W. W. 87
Shepherd, Alan 4, 5, 10, 15, 36, 41, 43, 63, 87, 135
Sheriffs 87
Shirk, Benjamin 64, 89
Shively, ——— 23
Shockley, John W. 115
Shoemaker, Sophie 68
Shortridge, Elisha 7, 11, 36, 41, 87, 149
Jesse 10
Showalter, Abraham 76
Ashbury 80
Shroyer, John 56
Lieut. Peter 88
& Co. 64
Signs of the Times 120
Silver, James 116
Lieut. William 56
Small, A. G. 92
Smith, Caleb B. 47
Charles 10
John 11, 25, 49
Oliver H. 46
Peter 40
R. B. 64
Robert 12, 43
Sampson 23, 87
Septimus 47
Moricle & Simmons 82
Snodgrass, James T. 87
Wesley 80
Southron, Samuel 10

Sparks, Dr. 68
Spencer, Ezra 73, 115
Spencer & Martin 74
Spiceland 78
Spiceland Township 31
Springport 83
Stafford, Dr. James A. 80
Stafford, Eli 8
Stanford, Belle 112
James 43
Thomas R. 38, 85, 86, 87, 92, 112
Judge Thomas R. 7, 15, 39, 45, 89, 112, 131
Stanly, J. W. 75
Stapler, John 11
Statistical and Financial 93
Steel, James 72
Stewart, Dr. 79
S. W. 86
William F. 8
Stewart, Ithamar 67
Stitt, John B. 89
Stock and Grain 104
Stony Creek Township 25
Strattan, Benjamin 7, 17
Harrold & Co. 124
Straughn, Merriman 82
Straughn, ——— 18
Straughn's Station 82
Strickland, & Bush 65
Strode, Jeremiah 10
Stubs & Brown 82
Stumph, Henry 12
Sulphur Springs 79
Summers, Dr. Roland T. 71
Capt. Simon 86
& Shedron 70
Surveyors 92
Swain, Lewis 27
Swank, H. 80
Sweet, Solomon 78
Swope, Cap't. Michael 33
Symons, Hannah ( ) 137
Nathan 2
Thomas 2, 10
Tacket, Lewis 66, 87
Teas, John C. 69, 114
Teat, Charles 46
Templar, James N. 89
Temple, James N. 89
Terhune & Painter 70
Judge Charles H. 47, 89
Tharp, Judge Jacob 25, 45, 89
Thomas, Abraham 28
Thompson, David 11 20, 39
Mathew 70
Richard 7
Robert 7, 10, 17, 87
Thornburgh, Lieut. Jacob 87, 89
Lieut. John 124
Tinney & Ramsey 68
Tomlinson, James 75
Township Organization 15
Treasurers 88
Tucker, William 31
Tull, Dr. E. N. 72
Turnpikes 105
Tykle, Capt. Frederick 71
Uniontown 66
VanNuys, William 73
Vance, J. W. 68
VanMatre, ——— 8
Vote for Governor 100
Rep. in Congress 101
President 101
Wadkins, Thomas 87
Wagoner, Perry 124
Walker, Judge 90
Walker, William F. 65, 90
Walradt, Mark 75
Wampler, Daniel 10
Ward, Ann 10
Samuel C. 75
Warner, Cornelius 75
Warner, Eli 75
Watkins, Thomas 22, 43
William M. 65
Watson, Cap't. James F. 341
Watts, Joseph 6, 10, 19, 39
Wayman, Rev. Mliton 23
Wayne Township 18
Wealth and Tax per Capita 97
Weaver, John 68
Obediah R. 43, 52
Weeks, A & N 74
Weil, N. & Bro. 68
Welborn, Joshua 43
Welch, Dr. 71
Wells, Samuel D. 25
West, Jesse 71
Judge William R. 90
West Liberty 62
Western Ruralist 121
Weston, Jacob 12
Wheeland 76
Whitacre, John 87
Whitcomb, James 47, 89
White, Albert G. 47
Charles 69, 70
John T. 69
Thomas N. 87
Whitesel, Dr. Joseph W. 67, 68
Whitinger, —— 4, 5
Whittaker, John 51
Whitter, Jacob 9
Whitworth & McCorkle 79-80
Wickersham, ——— 8
Caleb 110
Huldah 110
John 73
family 131
Wier, James W. 11
Wilcox, Alfred G. 117, 118
& Hoover 118
Wild Animals 138
Wilkinson & Bro 78
Wilkinson, W. T. 78
Williams, Caleb 76
Dora J. (Gilbert) 115
Jason 87
John Wesley 256
Matthew 88
Judge William W. 85
& Hatfield 68
Willitt, Marinus 47
Wilson
& McGuffin 74
Wilson, Charles 81
J. & W. 72
Lieut. James 67
John 11
Reuben 9, 12
Richard 9, 12
W. W. 79
& Knight 74
Windsor, J. T. 70
Winings, ——— 70
Winston, Dr. L. V. 68
Wisehart, Samuel D. 80
Wiseheart & Davis 70
Wiseman J. 75
Witter, Jacob 12, 41
Wood, Jacob 8
Woodard, Asahel 4, 5, 10, 22, 40, 43, 137
Mrs. Asahel 5
Thomas 10
Woodin, A. M. 121
Woods, Isaac 81
Jacob 7
Joseph 66
Le Roy 113
L. R. 113
M. 81

Robert 124
Woodville 77
Woolen & Unthank 79
Worl, Joseph W. 65, 90
Woy, G. W. 65
Wright, ——— 72, 131
Joel 73
family 131
Wrigley, Benjamin 114, 117
Wyatt, William 26
Yates, William 10
Yost & Bro. 80
Yost, William S. 79, 87
Young, ——— 82
Yount, Joseph 86
Murphey & Co. 70

Property of the Seattle Genealogical Society